THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ENGLAND.

Sir Francis Head's Views on the Alabama Claims—Is America Right in Demanding Reparation?

Head vs. Sumner.

Sir Francis Head, formerly Governor-General of Canada, in a two-column letter to the London *Times* of the 21st ultimo calls to mind the course pursued by the Americans in the Canadian rebellion of 1837. The communications exchanged between Sir Francis and Mr. Marcy, then Governor of the State of New York, are given in full. On the 22d he published another communication, with additional letters from Mr. Marcy. A third communication, which concludes the series, was subsequently published. The concluding portion of the first letter reads as follows:—

The facts and figures for the comparison are briefly as follows:—

On the 4th of December, 1837, when Mr. McKenzie, at the head of 500 followers, armed, many with sticks, many with pikes, and the rest with rifles, suddenly appeared before Toronto, the population of Upper Canada was 450,000 and that of the Home District 60,000, that of Toronto 10,000.

On the 7th, with great difficulty, he escaped in disguise to the United States. On the following day I not only issued a proclamation to stop the volunteers who from all directions were flocking towards Toronto, but, besides the whole of the Queen's troops, who previous to the outbreak had been despatched, I placed the militia of seven counties at the disposal of Sir J. Colborne in the lower province; and, lastly, so completely was the outbreak at an end that, not requiring the assistance of military or even civil law, I pardoned on the day of their capture every rebel prisoner brought before me, and during my administration did not allow a single rebel to be executed, for the reason, as I expressed it, "that, not requiring the death of a fellow creature, I felt the Angel of Mercy would be of greater service to me than the Demon of Revenge, and it was so."

Now, it was under these circumstances, and at a moment when there was not in Upper Canada at rebel in arms, that the Governor of the State of New York, on the 25th of December, as advised by his Attorney-General, resolved (by abrogating that solemn treaty between Great Britain and the United States, under which, only four months before, on the demand of the authorities of his own State of New York, I had loyally delivered up to him an American citizen, charged on due evidence of having robbed the Bank of Rochester, in the said State, to proclaim on behalf of the United States "neutrality" between two so-called "belligerent" forces. The one, the triumphant, merciful power and peaceful authority of Great Britain in Upper Canada; the other, a gang of desperadoes (commanded, as will be shown, by an American "general"), every one of whom had followed him and the fugitive murderer, Mr. McKenzie, not from Canada, but from the territory of the United States to a little uninhabited British island in the narrow river Niagara. Assembled there, and waging war under no national flag, this isolated gang, by the law of nations, were pirates—the enemies of mankind in general, and especially of the United States, whose sensitive honor they had insulted by having, as will be proved to you, forcibly captured twenty-two pieces of their Government artillery, as well as many thousands of their muskets.

Instead, however, of avenging they condoned this insult, and, allowing their cannon to fire for a fortnight on the Canadian people (including myself), three of whom they killed, the Governor of the great and highly civilized State of New York, against my earnest remonstrance, insisted and persisted in assuming the misnomer of "neutral," and in declaring me and the robber of his arsenals, Mr. McKenzie, to be "belligerents," allowing, however, in breach of neutrality, the latter, whenever he thought proper, not only to land and harangue the citizens of the United States, but daily to receive from them for his gang, increased by them to upwards of 1000, food, powder, shot, and ball cartridges, the three latter taken from the Government arsenals. Now, I beg leave to ask the people of the United States to consider and declare whether such conduct accords with the doctrine expounded in Mr. Sumner's speech to their Senate.

The course of policy above pursued by the constituted authorities of the United States was either right or wrong.

Supposing, for a moment, that it was wrong, it does not follow, because England overlooked it at the time and has long ago forgotten it, that she has now no dormant claims for apology and compensation.

The American Government and people, however, maintain that it was right. If so, as it cannot be right only when they pursue it, and wrong when pursued by any other nation, I most respectfully submit to their good sense and good feeling that comparing to tiny dimensions of strength, duration, and cost of the outbreak of the rebel McKenzie with the gigantic dimensions of the strength, duration and cost of the outbreak of the Rebel Jefferson Davis, it is logically, morally, and politically impossible for them to refuse now to accept from the British people, as their reasonable apology for Queen Victoria having in May, 1861 (as Mr. Sumner complains, "accorded belligerent rights" to the latter, at that period a successful "rebel," the identical words of explanation given to her representative in Upper Canada in December, 1837, by the authorities of the United States, for having accorded belligerent rights, protection, cannon, muskets, ammunition, and food to the former defeated fugitive and rebel and robber of their own Government arsenals.

England's firm, friendly answer, therefore, to what Mr. Sumner has deemed it advisable to term "the great question, the massive grievance, the original, far-reaching, and destructive wrong," in his own words, authorized to be published by his own Senate, is, I submit, as follows:—

"He (Jefferson Davis) was at the head of a military force—a force hostile to the Government and seeking its subversion and overthrow by violence. It was a civil war; whether just or unjust is not material for the present purpose to inquire; it is enough that it was a state of open, public, and notorious war—on one side to overthrow and on the other to preserve the (United States) Government."

Between the belligerents or wagers of this "open, public, and notorious war" no foreign country had any right to interfere, and in acknowledgment thereof England alone, of all the nations of Europe, pledged herself by proclamation to remain neutral. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. B. HEAD,
Late Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada.

Mr. Forster Reviews Senator Sumner's Alabama Speech.

Mr. Forster, member of Parliament for Bradford, appeared before his constituents on the 20th ult., at a public meeting, and in the course of his speech delivered on the occasion, he alluded to the position of Mr. Sumner on the Alabama claims. The following is a synopsis of Mr. Forster's address:—

The right honorable gentleman next alluded to the American question, especially referring to Sumner's speech. England had felt a warm interest in the cause of the North of America—in the victory of freedom over slavery. Sumner had complained that England had acted in a hostile manner with respect to the proclamation of neutrality. Sumner appeared to consider that the South ought to have been treated as pirates. But he (Mr. Forster) found, from his study of international law, that where there was a revolution between States in the same country, they were belligerents, and that it was the duty of a neutral government to treat them as such. Then again, Mr. Sumner had remarked that, although there was war by land then in America, there was no war at sea; but remember the proclamations the Northern States made, and let them also consider that the North themselves, by the blockade of ports in the South, recognized the existence of war with the South. The Southern Confederacy ran their vessels out of port, and time after time disturbed the blockade the North had instituted. The blockade in itself was an act of war. Sumner also appeared to contend that that blockade was not a real blockade, but Mr. Forster argued that the American Government were playing upon words, for sailing to Southern ports was the act of a belligerent power. Although there were individuals who had committed acts offensive to the North, they ought to look at what the Government of the country had done.

Regarding the press, Mr. Forster said:—"Well, there were newspapers, and very able newspapers—your own newspapers, the newspaper of Leeds; many newspapers in London, who took the side of the North. And I will say this—there is a great newspaper in England, the *Times*, and there is a great newspaper in America, the New York *Herald*. There was a time in which the *Times* seemed as if it would fan animosity between England and the North. There was a time, and there is a time, in which the New York *Herald* seems to do the same. But we have this advantage, at any rate, that our great paper has seen the error of its ways, and their great paper has not." With respect to the Alabama business, it ought to be remembered that Earl Russell had strained the law, and kept the armed rams from going from Liverpool. Sumner had also said that when Americans came to England they were sure to be annoyed by hearing observations unfavorable to the North; but it was absurd for them to take the club rooms of the West End and Belgravia as their criterion in this respect. If our American friends had gone into the workshops of England they would have heard quite a different story—for the sympathies of the English people were fully in favor of the abolition of slavery. In his opinion there could be no war between America and England, for there could be no real antagonistic feeling between people mutually speaking the English language and of kindred tastes and habits.

Warlike Preparations.

According to the *West* of St. Petersburg, General Todtleben has prepared a plan for converting Kieff into a strong fortress, capable of holding from 50,000 to 60,000 men. This plan has been approved by the Government, and steps are now being taken for carrying it out. The General states in his report that the fortifications of that town are at present so weak that a hostile corps from Galicia or the Black Sea could penetrate without difficulty into the heart of the empire before a sufficient army could be placed so as prevent its further progress. He therefore considers it absolutely necessary to make so important a strategical point as Kieff a strong garrison fortress.

FRANCE.

French View of the Importance of Minister Washburne's Duties.

From La Liberte, May 21.

We have already announced the arrival of Mr. Washburne, who comes to assume the duties of United States Minister in place of General Dix. In view of the ever-increasing importance of the political influence of the United States in Europe; in view also of the hostility of the United States Senate to England, and of the complications that might arise should the now existing difficulty culminate in a serious conflict, a biographical sketch of Mr. Washburne is of positive interest. Mr. Washburne is one of the most popular men in his country; the friendship binding him to General Grant is of the most intimate character; hence the mission he has come to fulfil in Paris has an especial significance. * * * Since the Union war, American policy seems to have had for its object the augmenting of the share of influence of the Republic, that had hitherto stood aloof from the contests of Europe. The mission of Admiral Farragut, the negotiations commenced with Turkey and Italy for the establishment of an American naval station in the Mediterranean, the persistency of the American Senate in exacting from England amends *en regle* for the support given the pro-slavery party, would suffice to vouch for this tendency, even were not evidence of all kinds at hand to attest its existence. General Grant, it is said, is disposed to emphasize it still more strongly by making of the programme we refer to the objective point of his policy. If this be true, the new President needs to represent his Government, *vis-a-vis* the European powers, men upon whom he can place as perfect reliance as upon himself. Mr. Washburne is such a man; he can at least be regarded as one of those persons who possess the fullest confidence of the Executive, and are the best informed as to his secret plans.

What France Thinks of England and the United States.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Paris, of the 21st ult., referring to Senator Sumner's speech, comments as follows:—

The opinions in England must be much irritated against the United States for the speech, of Senator Sumner, with his expressions of violence and menace, to have drawn the *Times* from its habitual calm and measured attitude. What appears mostly to exasperate the city paper, is the demand, supposed to emanate from the Federal Government, to submit the difference to a foreign arbitration. The *Times* will not hear of it, and to those Americans who complain of the conduct of England during the war of secession it revives the language and attitude observed by their journals and statesmen during the war in the Crimea and India. Both evidently have their blood up, and all the prudence of the two Governments will be necessary in order to prevent matters from going further.

GHASTLY REVELATIONS.

More Relics of the Spanish Inquisition Unearthed—Latest Particulars of the Discovery.

The London *Star* has the following from Madrid:—A somewhat ghastly incident has caused considerable excitement here within the last few weeks. Within a few hundred yards of the new Plaza de Dos Mayo, inaugurated on the 2d of this month, there is a locality called the Cruz del Quemadero. It is a field some three hundred metres square, at the top of the Calle Aricha de San Bernardo, near the hospital built by the ex-Queen. Through it a new road was lately opened, and as the ground was elevated, a cutting of considerable depth had to be dug. The workmen laid bare several peculiar-looking horizontal strata, of irregular formation. One was one hundred and fifty feet in length, another fifty, another ten. The thickness varied from eight to eighty centimetres. In color the soil was black, the lower strata being much blacker than the superior ones. On examination lumps of charred wood were found, interspersed with ashes, evidently the remains of some huge fire. Curiosity was soon excited, and further investigation demonstrated that in portions of these ugly looking strata the finger came upon small pieces of adipose matter, which yielded like butter to the touch. Iron rings were grubbed up; human bones, a cranium, a long tuft of hair, having belonged to some female. All these were more or less charred. Some of the iron was partially fused, and the texture of bone intermingled with sand was plainly discernible. A gag, too, turned up. The question, what were these lugubrious records? was answered at once. This field of the Cruz del Quemadero was the place where the inquisition disposed of some of its victims. Here were the ghastly proofs of the horrors of which this place had been the scene, suddenly brought to light after the lapse of two centuries. On the 12th of May, 1669, eighty-three heretics, including twenty Hebrews, of whom five were women, were immolated on this very spot. The pile of wood was eighty feet in length by seven feet in height. A great concourse witnessed the *auto da fe*, and the horrible ceremonial completed, the people buried the remains of their victims under cart-loads of earth. These irregular geological strata are naught else but the silent testimony to the atrocities perpetrated on this spot in the name of religion and "Catholic Unity." Out of one your special correspondent hooked out with his finger one entire bone of a human vertebral column, a portion of a tibia, a fragment of a shoulder-blade with a hole through it, and a bit of a rib, all bearing the marks of fire. Upward of two cart-loads of remains of this sort have been carried away and decently buried. But these horrible strata! There they remain to tell their own tale and instruct the present generation. On the 13th a public meeting was convened, to be held at the Quemadero, by the Republican youth of Madrid, to protest against priestly intolerance and to advocate freedom of conscience. That this discovery should have been made at a moment when the Spanish clergy are striving their utmost to affirm the "unity of the Roman Catholic Church," and are preaching in the churches of the metropolis against heresy, is a striking coincidence.

The Quemadero is so frequented by people in search of relics, and the explorations of these strata have been so extensive, that the authorities have barred the frontage off, and prohibited access. It is their intention to cut a square block, and there erect a monument. It is estimated by Lloriente, the great historian of the Inquisition, that this atrocious tribunal has deprived Spain of twelve millions of souls, including the Jews and Moors expelled from the country. Thirty-one thousand and ninety-two perished by fire; 17,659 were first butchered and then burned; 221,985 died of torture. Total, 270,736.

GOLD IN SCOTLAND.—An English paper says:—Lord Saltoun's factor having by some means conceived that the rocks about Fraserburgh might contain gold, the services of an old Californian digger were secured, and a day or two ago a number of stones broken off quartz veins, and containing what appeared to auriferous substance, were picked up in the neighborhood of Kinnaird's Head Lighthouse, and forwarded to an analyst in London for inspection. Since then large numbers of persons have visited the spot, several of whom have also chanced upon blocks of quarts which contained particles of gold. In one case a grain weight of pure gold was taken from a tiny splinter, and such is the eagerness manifested by not a few to allow the chance to slip past them unimproved, that large blocks of stone of all descriptions are taken home at all hours of the day for leisurely inspection. No quantity of any consequence has as yet been discovered, but that the quartz veins to be seen in the face of a large mass of overlying rock really contain gold can hardly be questioned. Whether it exists to an extent which would recompense the toil and expense of digging it from such an inaccessible bed is a point which it may take time to decide.

—The fortunes of the Welsh colony in Argentine, Patagonia, are brightening somewhat. The latest account reports "a good wheat crop."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Minister Motley's Welcome in England—His Response to the Addresses of Welcome—What the English Papers Have to Say.

Our New Minister to France—A Grand Testimonial to Ex-Minister Dix—His Speech.

FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Motley's Mission—Comments of the English Press—Full Extracts.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Motley, it is understood to-day, addressed a letter to Lord Clarendon, informing him of his arrival in London, and officially requesting the appointment of a day for the presentation of his credentials. As the Prince of Wales holds a levee to-day, tomorrow has been named as the more fitting time for the ministerial introduction. Mr. Moran, the United States Charge d'Affaires, attended the levee and was presented.

The burden of the newspaper articles published here to-day on the subject of Mr. Motley's arrival is generally to the effect that the writers find in his speech in Liverpool an indication of the spirit of the instructions given to him by President Grant.

The London *Daily News* says that it is glad to be able to conclude from the speech of Mr. Motley that he has not come without specific instructions, and that it is satisfactory to find that on the question of the relations between the United States and England President Grant has a policy of conciliation and peace. One clear gain likely to result from Mr. Motley's presence in London, with definite instructions from his Government, will be the removal of a difficult question from the region of unofficial debate and rhetorical exaggeration into that of a business statement and diplomatic negotiation. The English people are content to leave our side of the matter in the hands of Lord Clarendon, and the country will accept any plan of settlement which he and Mr. Motley may arrange, and should be glad to be equally sure of its acceptance by the Senate of the United States.

The London *Star* publishes a highly complimentary article, in which it says that the character of Mr. Motley is in itself a sufficient indication that the United States of America will treat the pending subject honorably, while the presence of Mr. Bright in the English Cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone at the head of the Ministry, constitute an equally sufficient guarantee that England loves peace, and that a determination to do justice animates the Ministry.

The *Telegraph* thinks that Mr. Motley will for the present devote himself to the discharge of the ordinary duties of his office, and that in that capacity he may consolidate that cordial alliance which ought to exist between the two countries. It will be a reproach to English politicians and journals if, for the sake of pandering to popular prejudice, they throw difficulties in the way of the mission of good-will and peace which Mr. Motley declares he comes to carry out even to the end.

The London *Times* understands that no new demand has been addressed to England. Mr. Motley enters upon his duties without any prospect of controversy, but at the same time says that the English Government should examine any new proposals, and see if they promise a just and equitable solution. If the neutrality proclamation is made the subject of grievance we are bound to listen to the arguments adduced, though it is improbable that any good purpose would be served by raising such discussion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, as usual, has a snobbish article on the subject, boasting that America has backed down before British pluck, and that under these circumstances the arrival of the new Minister is of small importance, and the best result they anticipated from Mr. Motley's mission is that his duties will afford him sufficient leisure to prosecute his historical studies.

Notwithstanding the tone of the London press, I have good authority for saying that not one of the newspapers has received the slightest hint or indication of Mr. Motley's instructions, which, I am assured, will in the end be found thoroughly dignified and in a firm American tone.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 2—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; ex div. United States 5-20s, 80½; stocks quiet; Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 95¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅝.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—United States 5-20s closed last night at 86⅞.

PARIS, June 2.—The Bourse closed steady last night. Rentes, 71f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet.

HAVRE, June 2.—Cotton last night closed buoyant for both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 140½f.; afloat, 137f.

LONDON, June 2.—Linseed oil buoyant at £31 5s.

Advices from China report that the total shipments of the new crop of tea thus far have been 140,000,000 pounds.

FROM FRANCE.

Grand Farewell Banquet Last Night to ex-Minister Dix—Eloquent Speech of the Retiring Diplomat.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, June 1.—A splendid farewell American banquet was given to General Dix at the Grand Hotel to-night. Between three and four hundred persons were present. I did not notice any foreigners in the room. Messrs. Washburne, the General's successor; Burlingame and Bullock, of Massachusetts, were the only American guests. Mr. Cowdin, of New York, presided.

General Dix, in response to the toast of his health, delivered an eloquent speech, thanking the assembly for the compliments paid him. He reviewed the past progress and referred to the future prospects of their common country. Alluding to the completion of the Pacific Railroad, he said it realized the prophetic dream and great thought of Columbus, by opening a western passage from Europe to the Indies. He said that in the present century little more was needed to complete the work. It engaged no external attraction to induce a pressure outward or from within so as to divert the public mind from the work. There never was an instance in the history of humanity when society possessed so many elements calculated to devote the attention of a great people towards internal development, and turn their thoughts from the fatal policy of forcible aggrandizement, which instinct, combined with the spirit of international discord, carries with it, as well as all the elements of domestic disaster and humiliation. If the jurisdiction of the United States of America be enlarged, it will be by amicable arrangements with other States. America gained nothing at any time by violence or injustice, and she desires to gain nothing in the future by unworthy schemes of territorial aggrandizement, by which nations, sooner or later, are sure to work out their own downfall. If future accessions of territory come, it will be, as in the past, from causes prepared beyond the circle of our influences, and by agencies higher than our own. After alluding to the proper ambition of the American people, the General said:—We may trust in providence for a continuance of our national prosperity, if in our intercourse with foreign States we conform to those rules of international right and obligation which have received the sanction of the civilized world; demanding only that the same maxims of reciprocal justice shall be sacredly respected by others; that the high seas shall be recognized as a common pathway, and that the nations shall be free from all pretensions of superiority or arbitrary control. In relation to France,' he said that there existed between America and France, from the earliest period, a strong bond of affinity which should never be broken. France came to our aid at a trying period, in the infancy of the country, and during the very throes of national gestation. She rendered essential service to Washington by the swords of her soldiers—Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Count de Grasse—while D'Estringe, Truxton, and Paul Jones, at sea unsheathed their swords in the cause of independence. Owing to this, misunderstandings between the two countries for nearly a century have been few, unimportant, and brief in duration, leaving no rankling feeling or resentments behind.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the genius of Napoleon and the worth and virtue of the Empress, General Dix referred to the qualifications of his successor, Mr. Washburne.

Speeches were subsequently made by Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Washburne, Mr. Bullock, and others.

The entertainment was a great success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following naval orders were issued to-day:—Commander Harmony has been ordered to the navy yard at New York as Inspector of Supplies. Detached—Commander Hopkins, from duty as Inspector of Supplies at the New York Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Commander Blake from the command of the Swatara and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander Farquhar, Surgeon N. L. Bates, and Assistant Surgeon Griffith are placed on waiting orders. Paymaster Robert W. Allen from the Swatara and ordered to settle his accounts. Lieutenant-Commander Schley from the Naval Academy and ordered to the storeship Idaho.

The European Squadron Heard From.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding the European squadron, dated Toulon, France, May 11, in which he states that the flagship Franklin arrived there on that day. The Richmond arrived at Pireus, Greece, on April 26th, from Carthagena, Spain, having touched at Algiers, Palmas Bay, Sardinia, Tunis, and Malta, and would sail on the 29th for Smyrna.

The Kenosha proceeded to Malaga, but things remaining quiet and no disturbances being anticipated at that place, left and arrived at Gibraltar on the 26th ult.

The storeship Guard arrived at Palermo, Sicily, on April 5th, from Lisbon, having touched at Gibraltar. She was to sail for Naples and Spezzia on May 10th, and would arrive at the latter place about June 10th.

At Algiers the Franklin was viewed by the Governor of the Province, Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, who was received with the honors due his rank.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Reverdy Johnson's Return—The Colored Convention and State Offices—Accidental Drowning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—City Councils yesterday passed a resolution to give Reverdy Johnson a public reception and dinner on his return from England, which is expected next Friday in the steamer Ohio, of the Bremen line.

The general tenor of the sentiment at the Colored Republican Convention yesterday was strongly radical, and favoring Judge Bond for the next Governor, whom the convention informally nominated for that office. The white conservative Republicans do not exactly like the movement of putting Judge Bond so prominently forward, as he is not their choice, and belongs to the weaker wing of the Republican party.

Captain Gregory, of the schooner Redington, was recently washed overboard and drowned near Cape Fear.

The steamer Leipzig, of the Bremen Line, sails to-day with a full cargo and a fair complement of passengers.

Horrible Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Yesterday afternoon Henry Smallwood, a laborer, employed in a quarry on the Falls road, a short distance from the city, met with a horrible death by a stone weighing about two tons falling upon him, mangling and crushing him in such a manner that the heart protruded from his body.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Stocks steady. Gold, 138⅜. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122½; do. 1864, 117½; do. 1865, 118⅜; new, 120; do. 1867, 120; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 89¼; Canton Company, 66; Cumberland preferred, 35¾; New York Central, 191½; Reading, 100½; Hudson River, 158½; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 118⅜; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Cleveland and Toledo, 114; Chicago and Rock Island, 126⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Cotton firm but quiet; 500 bales sold at 29¾@30c. Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat easier and quiet; sales of 34,000 bushels amber Iowa, $1·60. No. 2 amber, $1·48. Corn dull; sales of 41,000 bushels mixed Western at 57@75c. via canal, and 77c. via railroad. Oats dull at 77c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·50@31·60. Lard dull at 19½c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands at 29c. Flour dull and regular. Wheat dull and nominal. Mixed Corn firm at 88@90c.; yellow dull at 86@88c. Oats dull at 65@70c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions very firm at previous quotations. Whisky quiet at $1·02@1·02½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in Rhode Island.

WORCESTER, June 2.—A disastrous fire occurred at Woonsocket, R. I., last night. Elliott's mills, containing a large amount of stock and machinery employed in various trades, was destroyed. The loss is estimatep at $100,000, as follows:—National Mills, owned by Elliott, building containing a carpenter shop, grist mill, boiler house and engine, stock of paints, nails, etc., $50,000; insured for $15,000 in the Ætna, Phœnix, Hartford, and Putnam companies of Hartford; Home, New Haven, Commerce, Albany, and Commonwealth, of New York, and Equitable and Hope, of Providence. Loss of the Woonsocket Tape and Binding Company, $25,000, which is insured for $5000 in the New Haven Company, and $9000 in Providence offices.

The loss of W. E. Hubbard is $10,000; O. S. Fuller & Co., $5000; and Joseph Page, $3000—all without any insurance. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire, which is the largest that ever occurred there, and is a sad blow to the enterprise of the place.

Fatal Shooting.

PORTLAND, June 2.—Mrs. Baker, a widow, and a milliner, was shot fatally by Mrs. Parker, a lawyer's wife. Jealousy was the cause. Mrs. Parker was arrested.

Sentence of Captain Gardner.

BOSTON, June 2.—Warren Gardner, late master of the schooner Twilight, convicted of scuttling the vessel, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

—The Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Ireland have petitioned the Queen against disestablishment.

—The Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to the Public School bill passed by the Reichsrath.

—The Swiss riflemen have invited the English volunteers to take part in their national prize competition.

—A movement is on foot in the county of Cork in favor of having agriculture taught at the different national schools.

—The Swedish Government is to establish a medical college at Gothenburg, for "ladies of the age of seventeen and upwards."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Terrence McGrath was convicted of assault and battery upon his wife. Terry has a chronic disposition to maltreat his wife, which repeated scrapes of this kind have failed to cure him of Sentenced to County Prison for six weeks.

Jacob Frank was acquitted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. It appeared that while intoxicated he went to an old gentleman's house at Nicetown, and declined to take a broad hint to leave; but no action of his indicated a felonious intent, indeed, his drunken condition rather repelled the presumption of a purpose to do wrong.

Cornelius McGovern, a young man, was convicted of the larceny of a gold watch. It was proven that he took the watch from a workman's vest, which was hanging up near his place of work, and that he was followed to his father's house, and arrested, and the watch was found upon him. Sentenced to County Prison for 18 months.

John Albright was convicted of the larceny of a number of chickens from Roxborough. This is the second conviction of fowl stealing this man had sustained within ten days. Sentenced to County Prison for 6 months.

Patrick McKenna was acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was testified that he and some friends went to a clothing shop down town, and he made a purchase, and while they were standing outside one of his companions stole an article; but there was no evidence to show that this was by his connivance or with his knowledge.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the United States vs. 92,000 Cigars, claimed by Seger Brothers, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

Bankrupt cases were before the Court to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 2, 1869.

A brief two months ago the cry among our business men was, "Where shall I get money? Never mind the interest, only give me money." This was a memorable epoch for banks, bill brokers, and Shylocks generally, and whoever were the fools, the lenders were certainly the wise men. The stringency which had reigned during the previous month was nearly as great a windfall as the Rebellion was to some of our railroads leading to Washington. But this was too good to last, and now all is changed. A complete metamorphosis, a sort of palingenesis has literally turned the money market inside out. The cry is all among the money-changers, "Who wants money? Never mind the interest, give us what you like, but only take our money." The change would be complete but for one thing. The cry falls on still air, and there is no echo, and thus the market is glutted with currency which nobody seems to want, and even five per cent. loans are sent "a-begging and no takers." This is an extreme of ease which reflects the unsatisfactory condition of all branches of industry.

The rates for loans and discounts are nominal and quotations are unreliable.

Government loans were firm but quiet. Gold opened at 139¼, and was quoted at 139 at noon.

The Stock market was very active this morning, and the "bull" element was decidedly in the ascendancy. State loans sold at 104½ for the first series. In City sixes there were sales of the new issues at 100.

Reading Railroad was dull at about 50; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, selling as high as 58; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was very active, and sold up to 33⅞; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37, with 15 bid for the common stock; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad was taken at 43½; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¾.

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37½ and Schuylkill Navigation common at 10.

In Coal and Bank shares nothing was done.

Passenger Railway shares were quiet. Green and Coates sold at 39¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Sch N St.	b30. 10	200 sh Phil & E.	.is.. 33		
FIRST BOARD.					
$2000 City 6s, N. C&p.	100	11 sh Reading	.is. 50		
$1500 do	c&p. 100	100 do	.c. 50		
$2500 Pa 6s, 1 se	.is. 104⅜	100 do	.b30. 50 1-16		
$1000 Elmira R 7s	92	200 do	.is. b30. 50 1-16		
$2000 Phila & E 7s. b5	89¾	100 do	.. 50		
$5000 do	.b60. 90	100 do	.b30. 50		
200 sh Phil & E.	b30. 34½	100 do	.2d. 50		
100 do	35⅛	100 do	50		
100 do	.s30wn. 35¾	100 do	.c. 50		
100 do	35¾	200 do	is. b60. 50 1-16		
100 do	.s30. 35¾	100 do	.2d. 50		
200 do	.is. 35¾	100 do	.b60. 50 1-16		
100 do	35¾	100 do	50		
200 do	.is. 35¾	500 do	.b30. 50		
100 do	.c. 35¾	200 do	.is. 50		
100 do	.b30. 35¾	100 do	.b30. 50		
100 do	.b30. 35¾	200 sh Cata Pf	.is. 36		
100 do	35¾	100 do	.b30. 36⅛		
300 do	.is.s5. 35¾	100 do	.s60wn. 36⅛		
100 do	35¾	200 do	.b30. 37		
100 do	.b30. 35¾	200 sh O C & A R.	b60		
100 do	.b5. 35¾	100 do	lots.. 43½		
100 do	35¾	100 do	43¾		
100 do	.b30. 35¾	145 sh Penna R	.is. 57⅛		
100 do	s30wn. 35¾	18 do	rec. .is. 57⅛		
100 do	.s30. 35¾	336 do	.lots. 58		
200 do	.is. 35¾	200 do	.is. b30. 58		
100 do	.s5. 35¾	200 do	.is. b60. 58½		
100 do	.s30wn. 35¾	41 sh Leh Val R	56¾		
100 do	.b30. 35¾	100 sh Sch N Pf.	b60. 20½		
100 sh Leh N St.	.s5. 37½	10 sh Sch Nav St.	10		
6 sh Lit Sch R	45	100 do	.s60wn. 10		

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	139¾	11·47 A. M.	138⅞
10·55 "	139¼	12·00 M.	138⅝

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 122½@122⅝; 5-20's of 1862, 122½@122⅝; do., 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@119½; do., July, 1865, 120@120¼; do. 1867, 120@120¼; do., 1868, 120@120¼; 10-40's, 109⅜@109⅝. Pacifics, 107⅜@107⅝. Gold, 139⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122½; do. 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 117@117¼; do. 1865, 118¼@119; do. 1865, new, 119⅞@120⅛; do. 1867, 119⅞@120⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅛@107⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 139@139¼; Silver, 131@133.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 118¼@119; do. July, 1865, 120@120⅛; do. July, 1867, 120@120¼; do. July, 1868, 120@120¼; 5s, 10-40, 109¼@109⅜. Gold, 138¾@138⅞.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending May 29, 1869.....$16,247 99
Previous in 1869.....108,435 37

Total in 1869.....$124,683 36
To same period in 1868.....51,709 01

Increase in 1869.....$51,974 35

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	192⅛	West. Union Tel.	43
N. Y. and Erie R.	28⅞	Cleve. & Toledo	114
Ph. and Rea. R.	100	Toledo & Wabash	77⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	117⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.	79
Cle. and Pitt. R.	104⅜	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	91
Chi. and N. W. com.	92½	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	125⅝	United States	67½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	157¼	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pacific Mail Steam.	81¾	Gold	138⅞

Market steady.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The money market was more active, and seven per cent. was paid in all cases on stocks, and in nearly every instance on Government collaterals. The occasion of this disturbance was primarily the fact that, as the day was the first of the month, a great many loans were changed owing to the expiration of contracts and the making of new agreements. This activity was taken advantage of by the 'bears,' who aggravated matters as much as possible, if they did not actually tie up funds. Some bank accounts were not made up until after three o'clock. Commercial paper shows a slight concession in rates, which, for the bulk of transactions, range from seven to eight and a half per cent., in some instances, particularly where the maker is not disposed to 'go shopping' for a market, but wishes money in haste, or where the amount is larger than the usual run of notes, good paper has been sold at as high as nine per cent. discount. The private market and the country banks are subjected to more competition from the city banks, which, from the redundancy of national currency received on deposit by them, as well as on account of the tendency to lower interest, so usual in summer, are inclined to enlarge their accommodation.

"Governments opened with great buoyancy, in response to a rise to 81 for bonds in London, and prices at the noon board touched their highest since the sharp decline in gold. In the afternoon there was considerable realization, while some uneasiness was occasioned by an erroneous cable quotation giving the London price as 79¾ at 1 o'clock. Later in the day this was discovered to be an error for 80¾. The activity in money, however, prevented a reaction, and the market closed dull.

"A telegram from London to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, under date of May 14, confirms the offer of five millions sterling in gold made by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, which was, however, refused by the latter.

"Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer in this city, did not retire from the duties of his office to-day. Secretary Boutwell having requested that he would continue in the position until the 15th inst. This would indicate that Mr. Boutwell has not as yet selected a successor for the position, from which Mr.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ADMINISTRATION IS PEACE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The administration, like the empire, is peace. The Cabinets and the government journals of England and France have unnecessarily interpreted General Grant's warlike antecedents, his strong Western progressive ideas of "manifest destiny," his inaugural, and his foreign appointments of Messrs. Motley and Washburne, as meaning war—war on the land and on the sea; a war not only for absolute dominion on this continent and the whiphand over Eastern Asia, but a war incidentally for the balance of power in Europe. The vote of the House of Representatives at the close of its late session, authorizing the President, in his discretion, to proclaim belligerent rights in behalf of the Cubans, and the trenchant speech of Senator Sumner and the emphatic vote of the Senate in condemnation of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's peace treaty on the Alabama claims, have created something of a war panic in England, and have perplexed Napoleon and alarmed the provisional government of Spain. From all these things the conclusion across the water has logically been this—that General Grant is going to give us and the world the aggressive warlike game of Napoleon the First, instead of the pacific dispensation of Napoleon the Third.

Similar impressions have prevailed here to such an extent that the cunning gold gambling bulls of Wall street for a little while coined money from their impending wars and rumors of wars, and the bellicose Cabinet councils thereon. But the Wall street gamblers have so far exhausted their war panics that the stupidest plucked pigeons no longer believe in the cry of wolf. The prevailing impression in Wall street has become so strong that Grant means peace that no more such experiments are now tried, as "belligerent rights for Cuba," "war with Spain, England, and France," "the projected military occupation of Mexico," or the "invasion of Canada," or the "seizure of Nassau." All such late high-flying canards have become dead ducks. In fact, the convincing signs and evidences of peace which have of late been thrown out so freely from Washington have resulted in a general disappointment of the expectations of our financiers, politicians, and people.

There is a time, says King Solomon, for everything, and among other things a time for war and a time for peace, and General Grant evidently believes that the time for peace has come, and is resolved not to risk anything that may possibly disturb the existing peace. The only danger is, to use a familiar expression, that he may run this peace policy into the ground, and give us too much of the benevolent old woman or the pacific Quaker. General Grant, in the broad-brimmed hat and butternut shad-bellied coat of the amiable Quaker, may be a pleasing subject of contemplation to the philanthropist, but the character, in our judgment, is not suited to the man, the place, or the time. But the Secretary of the Treasury says to him, "We must deal cautiously on all these questions which smell of gunpowder, because of the peril to our bonds and currency from the London Stock Exchange and the gold bulls of Wall street;" the Secretary of State says, "We must throw out a tub to the whale now and then to amuse him, but let us have peace;" the Secretary of War says, "We have our hands full just now in regulating Southern Rebels and Western Indians;" the Secretary of the Interior protests that any alarm of war will arrest the good work of his Quaker friends among the Indians and the settlement and development of our new mining States and Territories;" the Postmaster-General says, "Let Cuba, St. Domingo, Mexico, and the Alabama claims wait awhile, we have now other fish to fry;" the Attorney-General gives his opinion that it will be a blunder to accept the belligerent rights and neutrality precedents of England or the humane intervention experiment of Napoleon, and the Secretary of the Navy sees in the reunion of the late belligerent Presbyterian factions the dawning of that promised millennium when the British lion and the American eagle shall lie down together between General Grant and Queen Victoria, and the ships of the navy shall be employed in the diffusion of tracts and Bibles among the heathen.

We conjecture, at least, that such are the opinions which control the Cabinet, and we suspect, too, that in such pacific ideas the Cabinet members believe they are speaking the mind of their chief. In regard to the President himself, we apprehend that having satisfied Congress and the office-hunting politicians in the division of the spoils, and the radical leaders in regard to negroes' rights, Indians' rights, and women's rights, as far as possible, and having made up his mind that the Alabama claims may be kept as a rod in pickle, that Mexico can wait, that Cuba is doing very well, and that St. Domingo may be wisely postponed till the reassembling of Congress, he is resolved for a season to take things quietly and smoke his cigar in peace. This may be pronounced "a lame and impotent conclusion," and a transformation of General Grant utterly impossible; yet such as we have indicated appears to be his position and his policy. His position seems to be that of a man satisfied with things as they are and indifferent to the shaping of events; and his policy appears as that of masterly inactivity, and peace at all hazards of delay upon every question affecting our foreign relations. Will not anything, then, be done upon any of these questions till the reassembling of Congress in December? Perhaps not. Is this the best plan for establishing peace? We think not; but we must await the course of events.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS PROSPECTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic party must sadly need felicitation if it find pleasure or profit in the grounds of congratulation sketched by the *World*. The declaration with which that journal started a fortnight ago was equivalent to a confession of party helplessness. It was an acknowledgment that the prospects of the party are mainly conditional upon opportunities that may arise from the failures or mistakes of General Grant and his administration. "If his administration should be strong, judicious, and popular," said the *World*, "the Democratic party could make but little headway during the next four years." The object, of course, is to show that the administration does not promise to be strong, judicious, or popular; and this is the bright feature of the prospect on which Democrats are recommended to fasten their anxious gaze.

Now the future of the Republican party is undoubtedly in a large degree dependent upon the realization of the hopes and purposes which were expressed by the election of General Grant to the Presidency. The party, as well as the administration, is on its trial, and if the measures of the latter provoke an adverse verdict, the party must endure the consequences. It is yet too soon, however, to pronounce judgment. Admitting that some blunders have been committed in the matter of appointments, and that the policy of Mr. Boutwell has failed to command the approval of the business classes, we see nothing to justify the assertion of the *World* that the President "has thus far, been of greater service to his opponents than to his partisans." On most important points his policy remains to be developed. The dispensation of patronage has left him little leisure to mature plans for the work which he is solemnly pledged to perform. He has made a beginning with the unreconstructed States on a basis affording room for the hope that the policy of proscription urged by the extremists will be broken down. He has imparted greater efficiency and—so far as can now be seen—greater integrity to the collection of revenue; so laying the foundation for that reduction of taxes which Congress, if it fulfil the wishes of the people, will assuredly effect. For the rest we are content to wait. The first three months of the four years' service are still unexpired. It will be well to wait till the first year is over before venturing to be prophetic. And if the *World*, with all its ingenuity, can furnish the Democracy no more solid consolation than that predicated upon an alleged failure of the administration ere it has fairly got to work, their prospects are gloomy indeed.

Meanwhile what is the Democratic party doing to better its position? What capital is it accumulating beyond a reversionary interest in the possible blunders of a Republican administration? If it arraigns the shortcomings of its adversaries, it should be able to point explicitly to its own claims upon the country's confidence. On this aspect of the subject, however, the *World* is evasive and unsatisfactory. It tells us that its party "no longer rests under that incubus" of slavery from which it has hitherto suffered; and, further, that it "is on the progressive and winning side in all the industrial and financial questions." These are, positively, the only approach to an exposition of the Democratic policy on which our contemporary has ventured. It does not dare to claim for its party the merit of an advance from the position occupied under Seymour and Blair last November. It does not pretend that the party has made the slightest progress towards a recognition of the new order of affairs, or that the causes of Seymour's defeat have in any respect lost their force. The *World* is too adroit in partisan warfare not to perceive the advantage that would be gained by a show of change in the Democratic attitude; and its silence is the best proof that, though the incubus of slavery is gone, the consequences of the slave policy still fetters the movements of the party. It still runs in the old grooves of tradition and prejudice.

The Democratic State Committee of California the other day defined orthodoxy to be opposition "to the radical measures of Congress, including the fifteenth amendment," and to "the appointment of negroes to office." The description is equally applicable to other States. In New York, as in California, the Democrats oppose the political equality which even Southern leaders now recognize as one of the inevitable results of the war. Everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the Democratic party, as a party, holds the same ground. There has been no improvement—no advance. Old issues make up the party's creed. The exploded doctrine that "this is a white man's Government" regulates the councils in Indiana and Illinois. To these men experience teaches no lesson. The revolution wrought in the public mind, the altered condition and requirements of the country, the certainty that the day is past for galvanizing into life dogmas which the people have trampled under foot—all pass for nothing in the estimation of the main body of the party whose future the *World* pronounces full of hope!

The truth is, that before discussing the chances of gain from the sins or follies of General Grant's administration, the Democratic party must overcome troubles which threaten to be formidable in its own ranks. It gives signs of discord, not to say of incipient disorganization. The more courageous of its members protest against the determination to fasten upon it a policy that makes defeat inevitable. The necessity of obtaining accessions is not disguised; but how are they to be had, unless the party discards all that is obnoxious in its past course, and adapts itself to the convictions and wants of the country? The inquiry is discussed practically and earnestly by Democratic journals which take a less sanguine view of the prospect than is expressed by the *World*. In the West, especially, the discussion is general; and in Wisconsin it indicates danger to the party's unity. "We have worked at the losing job for years, and got beat all the while," is the frank averment of one of the Wisconsin oracles, which is irreverent enough to recommend, as a good beginning, the knocking "out of the way the dead figure-heads that have been standing in" the Democratic front for a long time, "whose chief business seemed to be to keep all new ideas from reaching the ranks." These "new ideas," and their probable effect upon the Democratic party, should be considered in any candid estimate of its prospects. The *World* quietly ignores them.

FISCAL MISMANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

The striking and instructive speech delivered by General Alcorn in the recent Commercial Convention at Memphis furnishes a fresh occasion for inculcating a lesson which cannot be too deeply impressed upon the public mind. The fact that General Alcorn is a radical in politics, that he is a Republican Senator-elect from the State of Mississippi, that he is no speculating theorist, but an enterprising business man, that he is the largest or next to the largest cotton planter in the South, ought to command for his statements a degree of attention from the party in power which they would hesitate to accord to the representations of political opponents, or to mere theorists or alarmists. The facts so impressively marshalled by General Alcorn are supported by such an array and such a variety of overwhelming evidence as to render it impossible to dispute their authority. His statements accord with, and are borne out by, all the information on the same subject which we gather from other sources. The last number of the London *Economist*, for example, says that the cultivation of cotton in other parts of the world has not only held its own, but has been steadily extended, in the face of American competition since the close of our civil war. This is a pregnant and alarming fact, the importance of whose consequences to our fiscal prosperity can hardly be overrated.

We need not adopt the peculiar coloring which General Alcorn puts upon his view as to proper counteractive measures. He insists, with much acrid emphasis, that the extension of cotton culture in other regions of the globe is the result of a concerted and formidable "conspiracy" by foreigners hostile to our interests. His free use of this odious epithet does not strengthen his case. It ought to have been foreseen, from the beginning, that foreigners would be thoroughly alive to their own interests on this great subject. The heavy calamities which they suffered by the stoppage of the cotton supply during our civil war, made it a reasonable measure of self-protection to guard, if possible, against the recurrence of so great an evil. We ought to have known, without waiting for experience to teach us, that they would not again, if they could help it, be dependent upon a single source of supply for the raw material of so important an industry. It is ridiculous for us to wake up, at this late day, and suddenly discover that we are the victims of a foreign "conspiracy." We are the victims of our own stupid blindness, of our own want of forecast, of the sectional hatred and revengeful passions which made it seem of more consequence to humiliate and cripple the conquered South than to re-establish its prostrated industry. Nothing has occurred which men of cool judgment might not have predicted, and after allowing the thing to go on so long without the faintest attempt at prevention, we degrade ourselves by setting up a whine about a foreign "conspiracy." The truth is, that foreigners have had the sagacity to see, and the vigor to prosecute, their interests, while ours have been neglected by the preoccupation of our Government with a mischievous agitation.

It is now at length discovered, at the beginning of the fifth year of peace, that the chances of recovering our old supremacy as cotton-growers are all but desperate; but no Republican, not even General Alcorn, seems yet aware of the portentous consequences which must result from so great a loss. When the war closed there were three capital objects which required immediate attention as means of rehabilitating our financial condition. Three of the most important foundations of our national prosperity had been struck by the war and shattered—our currency, our production of cotton, and our shipping. The restoration of the currency to soundness ought to have been the chief object of governmental solicitude; the currency being the hinge on which the business of the country turns. But the currency question could not, with any chance of success, be treated apart. The restoration of specie payments depended upon the balance of foreign trade. Until our stable and ordinary exports shall equal our ordinary imports, there will be no possibility of specie payments; for, with a redeemable currency and a foreign balance against us, a run would be made upon the banks, draining them of the gold to send abroad and forcing them into suspension. The restoration of specie payments, though first in the order of importance, and the first which should have occupied the attention of the Government, can never be accomplished except as the result of great preparatory measures. It required to be kept steadily in view, not as a thing to be speedily achieved, but as the chief end towards which the financial policy of the Government should be directed. The prime condition of its attainment—the fundamental preliminary—was a revival of the export industry of the country, to prevent heavy balances against us in our foreign trade. Our great staple export is cotton, the demand for which, unlike the foreign demand for other products of our agriculture, does not depend upon the fluctuating harvests of Europe. If we could monopolize the market, as we did before the war; if we could export a hundred million dollars' worth of cotton per annum, as we did before the war, our financial condition would be comparatively secure. With this main reliance to give steadiness to our exports, we could stand the variations in the foreign demand for grain, the deficiencies of some years being compensated by the extra demand of others, and the oscillations being no greater than the ordinary gold reserves in our banks would suffice to meet without deranging the currency.

The shipping interest, if it could be revived, would be the most important steady auxiliary to the cotton crops as a means of turning the balance of foreign trade in our favor. If our cotton and grain were exported in American ships, the credit side of our foreign account would be increased by the value of all the outward freights; and if American ships brought back our imports, the debit side would be diminished by the amount of all the inward freights. This, like cotton, would be a steady resource, and it would constantly expand with the growth of our foreign trade.

Our Government, instead of attempting to rebuild these shattered pillars of our prosperity, has done all it could to keep them broken and prostrate. At a time when it should have bent all its energies to crush the foreign competition to our cotton crop and recover for it its old supremacy, it burdened it with a heavy excise duty, and it has kept the South, for four whole years, in so unsettled and uncertain a condition as to shut out the capital which that exhausted section needed for the revival of its industry. Our prostrate shipping interest has been treated in a manner almost equally absurd. By exorbitant taxes on everything that enters into the construction of vessels, we have enabled foreigners to keep and extend the advantages they gained over us during the war in this great branch of the national industry, as they have kept and extended the advantages they gain in the cultivation of cotton. One consequence is, that, instead of approaching specie payments, we have been rendering a return to them constantly more difficult ever since the close of the war.

The only reason why we have gone on so long without a great financial crash is, that the exportation of Government bonds, to be sold in foreign markets at a ruinous discount, has enabled us to incur heavy debts and postpone the evil day. When there are no more bonds to be exported in such prodigal abundance, the convulsion will inevitably come, unless we can meanwhile re-establish our great exporting industries; and the severity of the storm will be in proportion to the length of the postponement. Every hundred million of bonds that we export creates a necessity of annually sending abroad six millions of gold to pay the interest on them; and, sooner or later, we must send money abroad to pay the principal. When we stop exporting bonds we shall not only have the annual adverse balance of trade to meet, but the postponed obligations which result from the policy we have so long pursued of paying our current debts by incurring permanent ones. Unless American cotton recovers its old supremacy, and American shipping its former prosperity, the wisest among us can see no way out out of the financial embarrassments which are beginning to press close upon us.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.
To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 15t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES B. HARMER, of Philadelphia, Bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 21st day of June, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the Register, EDWIN T. CHASE, Esq., at his office, No. 615 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, that the examination of said Bankrupt may be finished, and any business required by Sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., where parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under the seal of the Court. 5 26 w 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ANN E. RYAN and MARY V. Y. SMITH, Trustees under the will of LEWIS RYAN, deceased, vs. PETER CONRAD.
Levari facias. March Term, 1869. No. 551.
The auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of sale by the Sheriff, under the above writ, of the following described real estate, to wit:—
All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Eighth street, at the distance of one hundred feet from the south line of Chesnut street, in the said city. Containing in front or breadth on the said Eighth street eighteen feet, and in length or depth sixty-three feet eight inches to a three feet wide alley running southward into a ten feet wide alley leading from Seventh to Eighth street. Bounded on the north by the tail ends of the Chesnut street lots, on the south by a messuage and lot of ground allotted to John T. Clark and Emmeline his wife, in the partition of the real estate of John Freis, deceased; on the east by the said three feet wide alley, and on the west by Eighth street aforesaid. (Being the same premises which Mordecai L. Dawson and wife, by indenture dated the eighteenth day of March, Anno Domini 1868, recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 87, page 322, granted and conveyed unto the said Peter Conrad in fee. Together with the common use and privilege of the said three feet and ten feet wide alleys respectively, at all times hereafter for ever.)
Will hear all parties having claims upon the said fund, at his office, No. 226 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 8th of June next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested are required to enter their claims or be debarred from coming on said fund. EDWARD M. PAXSON, Auditor.
May 28, 1869. 5 28 fmw 5t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

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WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 36 S. THIRD St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Location. Three-story Brick Residence, northwest corner of Sixth and Spring Garden street, opposite the fountain. On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northwest corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets, containing in front on Sixth street 18 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 67 feet, and on the south line along Spring Garden street 67 feet 2½ inches, being on the rear end 23 feet 7½ inches. The house is well and substantially built; has saloon parlor, office, and kitchen on the first floor; 3 chambers, dining-room (with dumb-waiter), and bath-room on the second floor; and three chambers on the third floor; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range, etc.; vault under pavement, large arched cellar, which makes it valuable for a wine-house. Been occupied by a physician for a number of years, and is a good business stand; situate opposite the square that contains the fountain; neighborhood very desirable. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 6 2 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 3§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES.
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

WENDEROTH,
TAYLOR & BROWN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED
Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best work. A new private passage from the Ladies' Dressing-room to the Operating Room.
All the refinements of Photography, such as
IVORYTYPES,
MINIATURES ON PORCELAIN,
OPALOTYPES.
The NEW CRAYONS originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
5 12 wfm 26t No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.

W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPPS
Large Establishment,
4 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1234 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING, ETC

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$230,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,330·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
267,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	267,900·00
$1,169,900 Par.	Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Cost, $1,092,694·26.	
Real Estate		26,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $2356. Estimated value		1,812·00
Cash in bank	$116,150·05	
Cash in drawer	413·05	116,563·78
		$1,647,387·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$23,788·12.
INCOME FOR 1868,	$360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital $150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.
For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.
DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28§

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 4 10

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN, will sail on THURSDAY, June 3, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Ducheme	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¼.

—The Elk county Republicans have elected two Geary delegates.

—Provisions are being made to prevent oyster piracies on the James river.

—R. H. Cuney has been appointed Register of the Land Office at New Orleans.

—Dredging operations are to be commenced at the mouth of the Mississippi.

—The corner-stone of a Freedmen's College was laid yesterday in Atlanta, Ga.

—The revenue receipts for the month of May, from all sources, amount to $37,000,000.

—James B. Guthrie, a clerk and legal adviser in the Treasury Department, has resigned.

—Captain W. H. West, first officer of the steamship Golden City, died at sea May 25.

—A board of officers has been appointed to examine into the physical condition of the West Point cadets.

—250,000 acres of public land will be sold at Denver City, Colorado. Sale to commence on the 13th of next September.

—Major General Thomas and staff arrived at San Francisco on Monday, ten days and seven hours from New York.

—At the Union Course, L. I., yesterday, the two opening races of the spring meeting were won by "Lady Sears" and "George M. Patchen."

—The currency balance in the Treasury is set down at $17,250,000, and the gold balance $84,000,000, besides gold deposits amounting to $23,000,000.

—The Maryland State Convention of Republican colored men met yesterday in Baltimore. Judge Bond is their favorite candidate for Governor of Maryland.

—Hereafter minor troubles between the United States and the Spanish authorities in Cuba are to be settled with the Spanish Minister in Washington, without reference to the Captain-General.

—A watch stolen from the dead body of Frank Walker, at the Angola railroad disaster, was recovered yesterday. It had been traced through six holders to the supposed thief, James E. Robbins, of New York.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 1.—The *Daily News* says it is satisfactory to find that President Grant's government has a policy of conciliation and peace on the question between England and the United States. The *News* is anxious to know the basis on which the new deliberations are to be conducted, but if Mr. Motley's suggestions to Lord Clarendon are pervaded by the spirit breathed at Liverpool, Americans may reasonably hope for success. England would be content to accept a settlement arranged by Motley and Clarendon.

The *Telegraph* says any proposals made by Mr. Motley will be weighed on their merits, as England, having made a protest against Mr. Sumner's doctrines, has dismissed it from consideration.

The *Star* rejoices at the friendly tone of the American Minister.

LONDON, June 1—Midnight.—The Irish Church bill was read for the first time in the House of Lords to-night. The second reading will be on the 14th instant.

DUBLIN, June 1.—It is rumored that Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign.

BERLIN, June 1.—The North German Parliament has passed a law taxing bills of exchange, malt, and sugars.

VIENNA, June 1.—Minister Jay was to-day introduced to Baron von Beust by Mr. Watts, the retiring Minister, and afterwards had a special audience with the Emperor, and presented his credentials.

FLORENCE, June 1.—The rejection by the Parliament of the financial plans proposed by Digny will probably lead to his withdrawal from the Cabinet and to further ministerial changes.

HAVANA, June 1.—Advices from the City of Mexico to May 26 have been received. Many of the Mexican States have refused to execute the law of Congress for the suppression of party demonstrations. General Miramontas, compromised by the revolution in Queretaro, has been degraded from his rank in the army.

The Congress had absolved Generals Alvarez, Davaloo, and Monteverde from the charges of disloyalty. Kidnappers were being prosecuted with unusual rigor throughout the country. Governor Bustamente has been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy. Colonel Mayer remained in prison. Telegraphic communication across Mexico was complete from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A conducta of $3,000,000 was on the way from the capital to Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special from Mexico says the statement in American journals that Mexico was desirous of raising money by selling Sonora is indignantly denied, and Minister Rosecrans denies sending any despatches to that effect. Gatierrez has been captured and shot. Romero's bill for the issue of $8,000,000 in paper money has failed in Congress.

Ernest Berdell had arrived from Paris to take charge of the French Legation.

Sixteen of Palacio's officers were shot by General Pasa, in Sinaloa. Palacio was surrounded, but escaped. Congress was discussing the foreign debt. Corrabias argued that all treaties with England, Spain, and France were annulled by their intervention in Mexico, and that new treaties were necessary before the payment of the foreign loan could be considered. Much excitement was caused by an attempt of Congress to impeach the Judges of the Superior Court, the latter claiming that Congress had no power to judge their acts. General Negrete was in the vicinity of Queretaro.

The Penna. Reserve Association.

At the afternoon session in West Chester yesterday, speeches were delivered by Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, General Reynolds, and ex-Governor Curtin.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:

President—A. G. Curtin.

Vice-President—General William McCandless.

Secretaries—Colonel John H. Taggart and Major J. C. Harvey.

Treasurer—Colonel J. P. Taylor.

Orator—Colonel W. B. Mann.

In the evening the members of the association assembled in the dining-rooms of the Mansion House, and participated in a banquet which was given by the citizens of West Chester. The following toasts were drank and responded to in order:—

1st. "The President of the United States."
2d. "The Governor of Pennsylvania."
3d. "The memory of Washington."
4th. "The President of the Reserve Association."
5th. "The memory of our fallen comrades."
6th. "Our country."
7th. "Woman."
8th. "Russia and America."

Consolidation of Charities.

A meeting of Hebrews was held last evening, in Harmonie Hall, at Eighth and Coates streets, for the purpose of considering the propriety of consolidating in one organization their various alms-giving societies in the city. Isador Biswanger presided; Joseph Einstein, S. Silberman, A. T. Jones, S. Abeles, A. S. Wolf, David Teller and M. Simon acted as Vice-Presidents; Lucido Moss, Michael Hassler and B. F. Greenewald were appointed Secretaries.

E. H. Urff, Esq., addressed the meeting, sketching the course of the various societies, from the origin of the first one, fifty years ago, down to the present time. As the population of the Hebrews in the city increased the number of societies likewise increased, but each was entirely independent of and separate from the other. So long ago as ten years this project of consolidation was spoken of, and it has since been deliberated upon and has finally resulted in the organization of the Society of the United Hebrew Charities of Philadelphia, in which, by act of the Legislature, all the societies may, upon a vote of the members, merge and consolidate.

This plan of having a central organization has met with the approval of all the members and the congregations in the city, and it spoke well for the intelligence and determination of the Israelites to support their charities and render them more effectual. The plan adopted is directed not only to the destroying and prevention of street begging, by the judicious distribution of their alms, medicines, and clothing, but to encourage industry and thrift by making small loans, without interest or other charges, and affording a place of deposit for small savings of the meritorious poor. The Board of Government will consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Treasurer, and twelve members, one-third to be elected yearly. In addition, there will be an examining committee of thirty-six ladies, who will have the entire city under their supervision, a division being made of it into twelve districts, thus giving three ladies to a district, to whom all applications for relief must be made.

After examinations, the committee will report to the Board of Government, who will hold weekly meetings to act upon such applications and reports. The only salaried officer will be a superintendent, who will always be present at the room of the Board, to receive applications for relief, and, in the absence of certain officers, will act.

The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Dr. Peirsol, Rev. S. Morais, Rev. Dr. Jastrow, and Rev. George Jacobs.

Resolutions expressing the confidence of the meeting in the plan of action of the society and assurance of its success, were read and adopted. The meeting then adjourned.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Cheyennes on the War Path—An Unprotected Settlement Attacked—Fourteen Men, Women, and Children Massacred.

ELLSWORTH, Kansas, June 1.—The Indians are making trouble in Kansas, on the extreme frontier of the settlements. A party of about 25 Cheyennes attacked a small unprotected settlement on the Saline river, about forty miles from Saline, and one hundred and sixty miles west of Topeka, on Sunday evening. They came towards evening, under the pretense of friendship, and massacred fourteen men, women and children. The women were ravished, the men killed. So far as known, the wife and four children of Thomas Alderic; one son, eleven years old, of Wm. Hendricks; Andrias Allison's family, six in number, and the wife and son of John Strang, are killed.

The bodies were brutally mutilated, and great excitement prevails. Governor Harvey has called a battalion of troops into the field for six months, and is now at Saline. A company of citizens went up to Saline river from Galena to rescue some wounded men.

The Indians have been seen near Ellsworth, Harker, Wilson Station, and Fort Hays. General Custer was out with a couple of companies yesterday. The Kansas Pacific Railroad runs as usual. Further depredations are not feared. The citizens are protecting themselves, and prompt measures are being adopted for defense. It is said this is merely a roving band, as there is no evidence of any general attack.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending May 20. Furnished by Smith, Randolph & Co.:

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Doyles, W. H. Vanderbilt, John G. Marshall, Dr. E. Bliss and wife, New York; Commander R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, Mrs. R. B. Lowry and children, New York; Mrs. Milton Courtright, Miss Alice Courtright, Erie, Pa.; Mrs. Henry W. Smith, Rinaldo M. Waters and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Clarke, G. S. Partridge, Jr., Mrs. F. B. Davall, Mrs. A. P. Barnett, New York; T. S. Serrill, New Orleans; Miss A. M. Hale, Miss Mary C. Shannon, Miss Mary Shannon, Boston; Rear-Admiral Radford, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Brown, Lieutenant W. W. Folger, U. S. S. Franklin; J. H. Flanner, North Carolina; Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati; Alexander Pope, Jr., Robert T. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Perry, Boston; H. Kreismann, American Consul at Berlin; Charles W. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, F. P. Freeman and wife, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Kidder and family, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Heuston, San Francisco; E. C. Johnson, Boston; Miss Jennie L. Coyl, Detroit; Mr. John Jay, New York; Rev. James R. Boyd and family, Geneva, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lehman, Philadelphia; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; W. T. Patterson, Miss A. Crane, New York; Mrs. W. S. Packer, Brooklyn; the Misses Silliman, New Haven.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 29 | MOON RISES....6 43
SUN SETS....7 25 | HIGH WATER....8 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	May 8
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	May 13
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 14
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 18
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 19
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	May 22
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 23
Bellona	London	New York	May 24
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	May 22

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	June 2
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 2
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	June 2
Malta	New York	Liverpool	June 3
America	New York	Bremen	June 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Dacien	New York	Glasgow	June 5
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	June 5
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 6
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 7
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	June 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 3
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 5
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	June 5
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Savannah, Scaife, Sombrero, Moro Phillips.
Brig Excelsior, Brown, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Collins, Jogrins, N. S.
Schr Gertrude, Coalwell, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—E. Newmayer, lady, two children, and servant; Miss H. Raigael; Mr. J. R. Coffin and lady; Mr. W. H. Darlington; Mr. W. F. Holland; Mr. J. M. Applegate; H. Murray; Miss F. Raigael; Mr. Foggini; Mr. and Mrs. Biddle; Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, two children, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Scholl; J. Lue; Miss Millward; Miss Foggini; Mr. J. S. Burgess; P. Berton; Mr. Seckanger; Mrs. Guerard; Mr. J. F. Engel; Mr. F. Vogrel; Mr. G. F. Smith; Mr. E. H. Murray; P. Kent; Mr. and Mrs. F. Moseler. Passed in the bay, bound up, brigs Essex, from Matanzas; Idalia, from Havana; Corira, from Caibarien; Golden Age and Aquidneck; also, two barques and five brigs, names unknown.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Boston, with linseed to John T. Lewis & Bro.

BELOW.

Schr Isaac Baker, Purves, from Matanzas; one full-rigged Italian brig; one full-rigged British brig; and one lumber loaded herm brig.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Four light barges leave to-night for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

G. P. Hier: Frank E. James; Wm. Avery; Ironsides; Ellen Gunson; and Louis Reyer, all with coal, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, sailed from New Orleans 31st ult. for Liverpool, with 2930 bales of cotton and 3000 staves.

Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Steamtug Uruguay, from Wilmington, Del., for Pay. sanda, S. A., was spoken 26th ult., 25 miles E. of Capes of Delaware.

Brig Tally Ho, Chism, for Philadelphia, was loading at Trinidad 12th ult.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, was loading at Caibarien 18th ult., for New York.

Brig S. A. Jenkins, Vaughan, hence, at Swinemunde 18th ult., for Elsinore.

Brig Aura, Goucher, 14 days from Cienfuegos, at New York yesterday. She was reported bound to Philadelphia.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, 9 days from Caibarien, at New York yesterday.

Schr Eurotas, Arey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 30th ult.

Schrs Baltimore, Dix, and M. A. Harmon, Parker, hence, at Boston 31st ult.

Schr J. J. Cruttenden, Jones, cleared at Baltimore 31st ult., for Trenton, N. J.

Schr Mohawk, Bradley, hence, at Norfolk 30th ult.

Schr Success, Richards, hence for Providence, at New York 31st ult.

Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 31st ult.

Schr Congress, York, hence, at Portland 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Abbie Bursley, from Philadelphia for Boston, when off Montauk, May 26, in jibbing the mainsail, the captain, J. H. Parker, and second officer were knocked overboard. The captain was supposed to have been killed by the blow, as he instantly disappeared. The officer was saved. Capt. Parker was a native of Asterville, Cape Cod, Mass.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that, from the 1st day of June, 1869, the Crosby Lightvessel, at Liverpool, will exhibit two distinguishing white lights, in addition to the single white light as at present. The arrangement of the lights will be as follows:—

The principal light being at the mainmast-head, as at present, the distinguishing lights will be placed, one in the fore part of the vessel, the other in the after, both at a height of about 9 feet from the deck.

When the vessel is seen broadside on four lights will appear, in the form of a triangle; but when the vessel is seen end on the lights will appear as two lights.

The distinguishing lights will not be visible except within the channels, their purpose being that, on passing the Formby lightvessel, and shaping a course for the Crosby channel, the Crosby burning lights may be readily distinguished from the Crosby shore light.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variations 21¼ degrees westerly in 1869).

By order,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 12¦

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1mip

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The bo s are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF
PONY PHAETONS
AND
Velocipedes,
OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES;
Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by
S. W. JACOBS,
4 10 fmw9m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1131 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1 6*

BOARDING.—VACANT IN A FEW DAYS, Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc. Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 162 WALNUT Street. 6 1 6*

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—

"MARIANA RITA."

High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.

"FRA DIAVOLO."

Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.

"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"

and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.

All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.

Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.

We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.

They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATtern Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD EAYRE, No 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 2 mwf

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17¢ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 545 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good work men supplied. Cheap, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 20tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported
ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
in quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES!!!
McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,
Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 3 20 6w26trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 26 10t*

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES.
On Wednesday Afternoon,
June 2, at 4 o'clock. 6 1 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 3, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture, walnut and cottage chamber suits, superior rosewood piano-forte, superior oak bookcase, two walnut secretary and bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; fine hair mattresses and feather beds, fine china and glassware, large assortment of office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; sailmakers' sewing machine, chandeliers, refrigerators, stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, matting, oil cloth, etc. etc.
Also, superior double-barrel gun and apparatus, made by J. Purbin, London.
Also, superior rifle, telegraphic sight.
Also, superior mahogany billiard table, marble beds, balls, and cues complete. 6 1 2t

Orphans' Court Peremptory Sale on the Premises—Estate of George C. Leiper, deceased.
VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
Leiperville, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.
On Thursday,
June 3, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises
Valuable Stone Quarry, Mansion, Cotton mill and Tenant-houses, stone and frame Cotton Factory, etc.
Particulars in catalogues. 1t

Sale No. 3500 Baring street, West Philadelphia.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM CHAMBER, AND OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, WALNUT BOOKCASE, FINE CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 3500 Baring street, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets, below Bridge street, the handsome household furniture, comprising walnut parlor suit, green rep coverings, walnut bookcase, oak dining-room furniture, walnut chamber furniture, fine Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets, china, glassware, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.
May be examined on morning of sale at 8 o'clock.
The Vine street cars run within one square of the place of sale. [6 2 2t

ELEGANT PRIVATE LIBRARY.
On Friday Afternoon,
June 4, at 4 o'clock, at the auction store, the choice private library of Robert H. Gratz, Esq., going abroad. 6 2 2t

PRIVATE STOCK OF FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
On Saturday,
June 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the auction store, the private stock of Robert H. Gratz, Esq., comprising fine old Madeira, Sherry, Port, Catawba, Catalonia, Hock, Sauterne, Rum, Whisky, etc.
Samples ready one hour previous to the sale. [6 2 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS, PARLOR ORGANS, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, CEDAR CHESTS, PRINTING PRESSES, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant walnut parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. Also, carpets, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, china, glassware, refrigerators, mattresses, cabinet organs, etc.
RED CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS.—At 10 o'clock will be sold twenty-four superior cedar moth-proof clothes chests.
PRINTING PRESSES.—Also, two small printing presses, with fonts of type.
ELEGANT COUNTER.—At 10 o'clock, will be sold, an elegant walnut counter, with desk, railing, etc., suitable for an office. 6 2 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale No. 927 Ontario street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On Thursday Morning,
June 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 927 Ontario street, between Thirteenth and Broad streets, above Poplar, the entire superior household furniture, fine imperial carpets, feather beds, mattresses, kitchen furniture, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 5 27 6t

Executrix's Sale, No. 331 N. Ninth street.
SUPERIOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, TWO FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, FEATHER BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 331 N. Ninth street, by order of executrix, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture, etc.
May be examined early on morning of sale. 6 1 2t

BUNTING, DURBUROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 3, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [5 28 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 4, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venecian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 1000 rolls Canton mattings, oil-cloths, etc. etc. [5 29 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 1 5t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
June 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 2 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
June 3, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [5 31 3t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 2]

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT ST.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1869.

THE UNION OF EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS.

We chronicled a few days ago the completion of the preliminary arrangements for a cordial and complete reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches. The feeling displayed in New York in favor of the proposed basis of reunion was so nearly unanimous that we presume no serious opposition to its final ratification will be made in the various presbyteries, and after the energies of the main branches of this wing of Protestantism are combined, it will not be strange if they gradually attract within their fold some of the organizations which, while professing substantially the same creed, differ in respect to subordinate questions of church government.

Another indication of the prevailing tendency to promote unity among Protestant denominations is furnished by the proposition formally presented for the consideration of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Church, which meets in this city, at the church at the corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, to-day. This organization was formerly known as the Dutch Reformed Church, but within the last few years it has wisely erased the word "Dutch" from its title; for, as a large proportion of its members have substituted the prevailing language of the country for the mother tongue of their ancestors, the significance and propriety of the former name have been destroyed. At its last session, at Hudson, N. Y., it gave a preliminary sanction to a circular, which is now to be more maturely considered here, that suggests a mode for promoting "not organic, but fraternal union," of all evangelical denominations of the country. It does not propose "any surrender of the distinctive features and individual characteristics" of the respective sects, nor any immediate change of the prevailing systems of church government, but it contemplates the establishment of a National Council, in which each evangelical denomination shall be represented by three ministers and two laymen. While this council is to have no positive authority, it is to exercise advisory power, "to secure concert of action for the furtherance of the Gospel, by diminishing sectarian rivalries and opposition," and its chief duty is to "consider and recommend such general measures as may tend to give expression to the proper and essential unity of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, whether in this or other lands, and draw them closer together in aggressive labor to bring the whole world into subjection to Christ."

This project would emanate with peculiar propriety from the Reformed Protestant Church. This denomination is sufficiently large and influential to command the respect of other sects, without being large enough to be an object of jealousy or antagonism, and it has never adopted an aggressive policy towards other Churches. It remains to be seen how the proposition will be received, and how effective the advice of a General Council, of the character indicated, would be in calming the troubled waves of sectarian controversy. But it can scarcely be doubted that the cause of Christianity might be promoted by securing among all the evangelical denominations a toleration as sincere and cordial, in matters immediately connected with religious movements, as the toleration which citizens enjoy in all their secular relations, through the force of law and public opinion. Trivial dissensions and irritating controversies do far more harm than good. While the Churches may not be prepared to endorse the doctrine incorporated in Pope's famous lines—

"For modes of faith let zealous bigots fight,
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right—"

the public are much more apt to be disgusted than edified or improved by the wordy war of controversial declaimers and the occasional attempts to ostracize this or that man because he shows too friendly a spirit towards denominations differing in non-essentials from the one with which he is officially identified.

We understand that the Synod now in session will probably consider a general plan of Presbyterian union, as well as the proposition for a National Council; and as this movement would also tend, in another direction, to promote Christian unity, the proceedings at Mr. Orr's church this week will possess deep interest to all religious denominations.

THE PROSPECT IN SPAIN.

The task of organizing a new, reformed government in Spain drags its slow length along, and while the fact that the nation has managed to get along tolerably well for a good many months without a permanent government is an encouraging sign to the friends of liberal ideas, the present situation of affairs is not at all gratifying. The delay in effecting an organization has given the Republicans strength and confidence in themselves, but the indisputable fact remains that the great mass of the people are not fitted by education or habit for the duties and responsibilities of a democracy. A republic, to have any stability, must be supported not merely by a few men of advanced ideas and liberal enthusiasm, but on the virtue and enlightenment of the great mass of the people, who should be accustomed to rely upon themselves and to be aware of their own strength.

It is this enlightenment of its citizens that has sustained the great Republic of the New World in all its trials, and it is the want of it that has degraded republicanism in Mexico and South America. The comparatively easy manner in which the Provisional Government of Spain has conducted its affairs has given the friends of republicanism in that country hope of success; but in event of serious internal disturbances or attacks from without, the weakness of the present administration would be apparent at once, and in the event of the establishment of a republic, the want of the qualifications which make the United States great would be demonstrated very soon in the conflict of opposing political parties and in the strife between ambitious men to gain power and office.

We have a rumor by the cable that the Republican members of the Cortes have determined not to oppose a final vote on the question of a future form of government, but that they will unanimously refuse to subscribe to the oaths prescribed by the new Constitution. This is certainly a bad sign to begin with, and it displays a factious spirit on the part of the liberals which is ominous of trouble to come. In perfecting any permanent organization, mutual concessions will be necessary; and the Republican members of the Cortes, if they cannot obtain such a form of government as they desire, ought to know how to yield a point and to throw their influence in favor of a constitution which will secure the largest liberty consistent with the safety, honor, and welfare of the nation. It is this factious and impracticable spirit that has been the bane of republicanism in Europe, and which has done more than anything else to strengthen the hands of despotism. Such men as Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Mazzini, and others, are enthusiastic and honest, but their labor of years has resulted in nothing; and, like some of the advanced guard of radicalism in this country, they have only succeeded in bringing their cause into contempt, while men of more common sense and clearer ideas fill their places in the legislative halls, the minister's bureau, and the editor's chair, and, by not demanding everything at once, prepare the way more surely for the larger liberty which cannot be refused in course of time if the people are only educated up to the point of understanding and appreciating what true liberty is, and the vast difference between it and unbridled license.

The new Spanish Constitution, although it is not in all respects what we would like to see it, is nevertheless liberal and progressive. If an able man is called to the head of affairs, who will understand the real requirements of the situation, and the provisions of the constitution are carried out in a proper spirit, it will give Spain just such a government as she apparently needs at this juncture. By refusing to take the oaths, the Republicans will place themselves in a position that will seriously impair their usefulness, and will tend to weaken the cause of liberty not only in Spain but throughout Europe. With some of the ablest men of the nation in their ranks, such a course is to be deplored; and without knowing all the facts of the case which might have influenced their rumored determination, we can only hope that the report is an exaggeration and that wiser counsels will prevail.

WHERE ARE THE QUAKERS?

Mr. Lo is upon the war path again, as is usual with him when the warm weather sets in, and he is able to enjoy himself at his favorite amusement of scalping, murdering, and pillaging without discomfort and in comparative safety. The reports from the Plains tell us of detached parties of braves who are attacking the more exposed settlements, slaughtering young and old, and kidnapping the women and children.

It is certainly time that the Quaker peacemakers were putting in an appearance on the frontier, to see whether the remembrances of William Penn and his famous elm-tree treaty, which are popularly supposed to linger in the breasts of the dusky children of the forest, will have any effect in making them any more tractable than they have been under the management of the Indian Bureau and the officers of the army. We greatly fear, however, that the Indian recollections of Penn and his treaty have grown somewhat dim in the course of time; but we wish the Quaker experiment all possible success, and would be glad to have the "Friends" who have been appointed by President Grant to manipulate Mr. Lo commence their pacificatory operations as soon as possible, and, if it is in their power to do so, let us have peace.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1869.

I spent the whole of Monday, from eleven in the morning until four in the afternoon, in verdurizing at Central Park, the occasion being the trial given to the new cabriola-wagonnettes that were yesterday introduced there and essayed for the first time by the general public. The idea is a great one. It is due to Mr. C. T. Platt, of the Hudson River Railroad, a man who has an intimate knowledge of everything that runs on wheels, who was dry-nursed in an omnibus, and who, if he does not die in a cabriola-wagonnette, is at least "laying hisself out" on them. His design, in which he is aided and abetted by Mr. James W. Barker, is to afford the public a pleasant drive at twenty-five cents per head. Yesterday was a magnificent day for the opening of his enterprise, and the rapidity with which four pleasure carriages were filled and emptied and refilled again (there are only four in existence as yet), attested the worth of that design. Each cabriola-wagonnette—let me give the title in full, according to the phraseology which the inventor delights in—holds twelve persons comfortably. It is divided into two compartments, the first compartment forming the cabriola, and the hindmost the wagonnette. In the front compartment the seats run parallel with the axle-tree; in the second, perpendicular to it. The carpeting, cushions, and appointments are neat, tasteful, convenient—tasteful to the body and tasteful to the eye. And twenty-five cents is very cheap. Poor paterfamilias need not complain now. Himself, wife, and two children, not including the baby in arms, may enjoy an eight-mile drive, lasting for one hour and a quarter, and curving through the verdurous beauties of one of the noblest parks in the world, for the sum of one dollar. He may take his choice of hours from seven o'clock in the morning until nine at night. The conveyance is one that no one need be ashamed to be seen in. On Monday they were the cynosure of all the equipages, and I presume they were yesterday also. The cab-drivers without the Park are speechless with indignation, and have murmured dreadful threats against Barker and Platt. Their four dollars an hour—the rate at which they charged a party—are taken clean away from them. They loll on the seats of their coaches, blinking in smouldering rage as the new inventions whisk by. In vain they offer to go on their accustomed four-dollar drives for one-fourth the price. No one will take them up. Their day of extortion is at an end. The cabriola-wagonnette is preferred. The proprietors have been five years already in pushing the matter through. The Park Commissioners threw a hundred obstacles in the way. But the thing has now entered upon a fair trial, and pretty soon the cabriola-wagonnette, "with improvements," will be introduced into Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Is life as fast here as it ever was? Yes, it is. What do you think of a father aged fifteen and a mother one year less? Massachusetts has hitherto been the Mecca of puerile senility and precocious puberty, and we have all read the recent accounts, probably, of a Yankee boy and girl, aged respectively sixteen and eleven, who made a runaway match of it, but were subsequently separated by their parents, who apprenticed the boy to a trade, and packed the girl off to boarding school, where she demurely refers to her husband as "the old man." That case has found a parallel in a very elegant and exclusive family residing in Waverly Place. The *denouement* was indeed somewhat premature, and probably neither of the adolescent parties had any idea that such extensive connubial oaks would eventuate from such small pre-nuptial acorns. The young lady, who is just completing her fourteenth year, complained of headache, which, in the eyes of the family physician, was capable of a different interpretation. In the course of half an hour the elegant repose of Waverly Place was broken by an infant's wail; in the course of another day, a requisition was made at a boarding-school for boys not a hundred miles away from New York, for a pupil named Master ——, and father, mother, and child, whose united ages were a few hours over twenty-nine years, were confronted with one another; all, doubtless, equally astonished, and the boy-father and his baby blubbering with an identity of tone that left no doubt at all as to the paternity.

The children attending the public schools have been threatened with vaccination, but have escaped so far. Smallpox has been in the city, and about one hundred cases have been taken to Blackwell's Island. There is no prospect of an epidemic of that disease, however, and the health officers have apparently thought better of their first intentions in regard to vaccinating the school children. Dr. Swinburne, the Health Officer at Quarantine, is said to be rapidly vaccinating his way on to fortune. Gossip says that his hand is raised against every craft that floats in quarantine waters, and that his head does not contentedly touch pillow at night unless he has done his best to promulgate the cowpox among an indefinite number of infringers upon quarantine precincts.

The question of the hour is, not what is gold to-day (*that* may have been the question last week), but which is the best troupe of dancers, the Clodoche or the Kiralfy? Patti or Kellogg, Rachel or Ristori, Forrest or Booth, Bennett or Bonner, Clodoche or Kiralfy, it is the same choice over again. For myself, I don't know. Having seen both, I cannot pretend to answer. The Clodoche troupe made their first appearance on Saturday night at Niblo's in *Sinbad, the Sailor*, and consist of four male French dancers named Clodoche, Flageolet, Norrzade, and La Comete. The Kiralfies number nine persons, male and female, of names that invite unprecedented twistings of tooth and tongue in their pronunciation. They are Hungarians, not necessarily grotesque in the execution of their dances, as the Clodoche troupe pretend to be, and one of their favorite figures is the "Czardas," which Charles Lever vividly describes in his last book, "That Boy of Norcott's." Both of these troupes are remarkable; nothing like either has yet been seen in this country. The object of the Clodoche band is to be as funny as possible—of the Kiralfies, to learn nothing to be required in the way of sensational and saltatorial feats. Both theatres are crammed every night, and, as I intimated before, there are only two sorts of theatre-goers in the city, the Kiralfites and the Clodochites.

The *Evening Telegram* is the comic daily of New York. It prints every other day what it calls a cartoon, and its column of jokes is as good as *Punch's*, in fact it *is Punch's*. Young Bennett, who had the credit of being its proprietor, is now believed to have withdrawn. Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, is going deeper into the personal abuse business. He had an editorial a day or two ago in his newspaper, in which he threatened the proprietor of the *Telegram* with a most mysterious and unpleasant exposure if that gentleman did not at once cease the manufacture of certain scandalous paragraphs to the discredit of C. A. D. It would be interesting to know how many editors of this city are held *in terrorem* by letters which, somehow or other, have got into hands they were never intended for. Every now and then a paragraph occurs in one of the papers which proves that some scandal is kept secret only because of the hold thus given its possessor over the trembling proprietor of a rival journal. Said rival has to be extremely careful not to tread upon certain journalistic corns, for the punishment has long been held in abeyance, and will certainly descend at last. Are there any editors in Philadelphia, I wonder, who are only kept quiet through the instrumentality of certain unpublished letters which periodically threaten them with publicity?

ALI BABA.

DR. RUSH.

The New York *Commercial* printed this editorial note yesterday:—

The late Dr. James Rush, of Philadelphia, the bulk of whose property, amounting to a million of dollars, has been left to found the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library, in his will advises the trustees not to give much space on its shelves to those "teachers of disjointed thinking, the daily newspapers." We trust the Philadelphia daily newspapers will say no unkind words of Dr. Rush's memory in retaliation for this little posthumous fling at them. Possibly there is some truth in it; but journalism has this advantage over many other forms of literature, that even "disjointed thinking" is better than no thinking at all, and but for its teachings there had been no Philadelphia Library perhaps. Let us acknowledge Dr. Rush as a public benefactor, who has set another good example to men of wealth.

—The Alaska *Herald* is looking towards Siberia.

—The Albany *Argus* has been enlarged six columns.

—It is said that the new Boston daily project has been abandoned.

—The Boston papers can think of scarcely anything but the Jubilee.

—*Le Rappel* has been confiscated in consequence of an article from Rochefort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The members of the Society are invited to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, WILLIAM J. McGIRR, from his late residence No. 234 MONROE Street, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It*

A. S. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 3 3mfw5

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

IN AID OF THE MISSION SCHOOL at the S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets.—Rev. JUSTIN D. FULTON, of Boston, will lecture at CONCERT HALL, Chesnut street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 2, in aid of the Spruce Street Baptist Mission, at Tenth and South streets. Subject:—"Whom shall we trust?" Tickets can be had at the Baptist Publication Rooms, No. 530 Arch street, and at Gould's Music Store. 5 22 29 J2

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 52 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 52 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsfp2m

GREAT TEMPERANCE LECTURE, AT CONCERT HALL,

Under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

BY

DR. F. R. LEES, F. S. A.,

The Eloquent Temperance Orator of England,

MONDAY EVENING, June 7.

Admission.....35 cents
A limited number of reserved seats.....60 "
Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 6 2 wfm3t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (Department of Arts).—Extract from the Minutes of the Faculty of Arts, of May 31, 1869:—

"The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Whereas, The Senior Class was permitted to occupy the hall of the University on Friday last, as has been customary, for the Class-day celebration, without the control or supervision of the Faculty, under the implied condition that nothing should occur on that occasion which should injure the reputation or be hostile to the interests of the University; and whereas, George K. Reed, a member of that class, abused the privilege so granted, and, in the presence of the class and a large audience, did publish a foul, malicious and scandalous libel of and concerning the professors and instructors of this Faculty, and of two of their friends and former colleagues; and whereas, such conduct has caused great public scandal, and the person guilty of it is not only wholly unworthy of the honors of the University, but utterly unfit to continue a member thereof,

"Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to withdraw the name of said Reed from the list of candidates to be presented to the Honorable Board of Trustees for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and that the said Reed be forthwith dismissed from the University.

"Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be read for the information of the students, to-morrow morning, after prayers.

"Resolved, That a copy be also sent to Dr. Goodwin and President Coppee."

By order of
CHARLES J. STILLE, LL.D., Provost.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary. 1t

SPECIALTY.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
BELOW CHESNUT.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
FINEST QUALITY.

AFRICAN, MOCHA, EAST INDIA, AND JAVA COFFEE.

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,

The finest in the country, always on hand.

Families leaving for the country or seashore can have their goods neatly packed, and delivered, free of charge, to any of the depots or wharves.

Just received, 200 kegs of LARGE SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, for sale by the keg at a greatly reduced price. 1t

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P-P-P-P-P-PR-PRO-PRO-PRO-CLAMATION

FROM

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BIG BUSINESS!
It's a mighty undertaking,
The business of clothes making,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

GIGANTIC STOCK!
Though our sales have been tremendous,
Our stock is still stupendous,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

STYLISH!
Our styles were never neater;
Our stock can't be completer,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

CHEAP!
And the people know the fact is,
Selling cheap is still our practice,
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

COME ON!
And we have for each new comer
Most delightful clothes for summer
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

WE KEEP ON!
And we mean to keep on, telling
How monstrous cheap we're selling
At the
GREAT BROWN HALL.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON TO YOU.
Gentlemen, for the warm weather,
Come and buy our Cool Clothes,
Cheap for Cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECE VING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19fmw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY.
STEAMER LADY OF THE LAKE.
This fine new steamer will be put on the route on or about the 20th of June. Due notice will be given of the time and place of departure. 5 31mwf3t

AWNINGS
Made from Water-Proof and Mildew-Proof Canvas (New Process). Call and see the material. Also Veranda Curtains and Tents of all kinds.
PITKIN & CO.,
5 21 fmw3t No. 71 N. SECOND Street.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF
TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY JOHN F YOUNG, Notary Public, 901 CHESNUT St. Notarial

TO LOAN, FREE OF CHARGE,
WILLCOX & GIBBS
Silent Family Sewing Machines,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

For Rent, by the Week or Month,
WILLCOX & GIBBS
Latest Improved Sewing Machines,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.
NOTE.—Such Machines as have been *rented*—for a longer or shorter time—will be sold as "SECOND-HAND MACHINES," at *reduced prices*.

FOR SALE! ON EASIEST TERMS,
WILLCOX & GIBBS
Celebrated Family Sewing Machines,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—From $5 to $20 is usually added to the price of Sewing Machines furnished ON INSTALMENTS *to the poor*. The Willcox & Gibbs Machines are sold in all cases at *manufacturers' prices*.
ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL PURCHASERS.
WILLCOX & GIBBS
Complete Family Sewing Machines,
NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
6 2 wsm3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

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N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Daily receiving NEW GOODS from New York Auctions, and other sources.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Piques, at 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cts. up to $1.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Fine quality Plaid Organdies, 37½ cents.
Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, soft finish Cambrics, etc. etc.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Nursery, Diaper, and Apron Bird-eye.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2 up to $3.50 a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, cheap.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffings and Coventry Ruffings.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, and Suspenders.

PRICE & WOOD,
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N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols. 4 3 ws5

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW BARNSLEY LINENS.
BEST BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, all widths, at bargain prices.
TAYLOR & CO.'S BARNSLEY DAMASKS, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 wide, from $1·37½ up.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE POWER-LOOM NAPKINS,
Made specially for us, at $2·75 and $3·00 per dozen.
Our customers who have been waiting for these very durable Napkins can now get them at either of our stores. 9 30 wfm5

NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a Magnificent Assortment of
LAMA AND INDE LACES,
IN
POINTS, ranging from $10 to $100.
ROTUNDS, ranging from $25 to $75.
PALETOTS, ranging from $15 to $20.
CORSAGES, ranging from $10 to $25.
ZOUAVE JACKETS, ranging from $10 to $25.
3 27 3mrp SACQUES, ranging from $20 to $50.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his elegant stock of
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
Purchased on the most advantageous terms for cash, and will be sold as cheap as at any store in the city. [5 7 1m
N. B.—India Shawls alterdd, repaired, and cleaned.

PARIS,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DU BAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE LUNIVERSITE.
This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of
SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLLENS, LACE LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
Mh 5 15 26 A 10 20 30 My 10 20 WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

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$100,000 WORTH OF THE
CHOICEST AND MOST ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS
EVER SHOWN IN THIS CITY, comprising all the NOVELTIES in Grey and Plain MOHAIRS, ALL WOOL POPLINS, IRISH POPLINS, WASH POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS, HERNANI, LAWNS, ETC. ETC.

GRENADINES. GRENADINES.
GRENADINES BAREGES,
SILK HERNANI,
FRENCH ORGANDIES,
FRENCH JACONETS.

6000 yards (an entire importation) of the most elegant designs and qualities of GRENADINES EVER OFFERED IN PHILADELPHIA, at about one-half price. A great variety of mourning and half-mourning in the lot.
4000 yards Grenadine Bareges, MOST EXQUISITE STYLES, at 37½c. and 50c.
1250 yards Silk Hernani, from 50c. to $1, bought before the great advance, LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES TO-DAY.
8 bales of very fine Organdies and Jaconet Lawns, from 25c. to 45c.; same goods retailing in the city at 37½c. to 62½c.
50 superb Grenadine Robes at $12 to $15; cost the parties that imported them $22 to $30.
75 Pieces, yard-wide stripe Poplins at 50c.; sold everywhere at 75c.

J. A. SOUTHWICK,
NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,
5 22 sw4t4p] BELOW MARKET.
(Window with Revolving Pyramid.)

ORGANDIES! ORGANDIES!
LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Organdies.
Fine French Lawns.
Fine Brown Lawns.
Dark Ground Lawns.
American Lawns, 18¾ and 20 cents.
American Lawns, 25 cents.
Light Ground Lawns with Blue Spot.
Now is the time to purchase Lawns.
A full assortment at
STOKES & WOOD'S,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
2 3 ws5 PHILADELPHIA

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!
We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS, THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of
BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.
At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

CALIFORNIA WINE GROWERS' CO.
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA HOCK,
ORANGE BLOSSOM WINE TON C,
For the Sick and Communion Purposes.
For sale by
CARMICK & CO., AGENTS,
5 28 fmwst4p* No. 113 CHESNUT Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 4 12tCal

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will appear this evening in a grand operatic concert, assisted by Mad'lle Alide Topp, Signori Boetti, Reina, Susini, Barili, and Mr. Rudolph Hennig. A first-class programme will be presented, including six pieces never given in this city before. Selections from Rossini's *Messe Solenelle* will be given, with other instrumental and vocal selections.

To-morrow evening Rossini's opera of *Il Barbiere di Sevigiia* will be performed, and on Saturday there will be a grand farewell matinee.

Miss Kellogg is about to sail for Europe, to fulfil a long engagement, and this will be the last opportunity our citizens will have to hear her. Tickets can be procured at Trumpler's.

This and to-morrow evening will be positively the two last appearances of Clara Louise Kellogg. On these occasions the price of the family circle will be fifty cents and gallery twenty-five cents.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Collins will appear this evening, in the drama of *King O'Neil* and the farce of *Teddy the Tiler*. The performance will conclude with the farce of *Jenny Lind*.

On Monday the new drama of *Black and White* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be performed this evening. W. H. Donaldson and H. Gilbert will make a velocipede ascension from the stage to the gallery on a tight rope.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in *Florette the Cricket*.

Miss Galton will conclude her engagement next week.

AT THE AMERICAN Joe Emmett and other popular artists will appear this evening in an entertaining variety performance.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

THE ADOPTION of all late improvements evinces a determination to keep the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, where it ever has been—in the front rank of New England hotels.

AL UNANGST, ESQ.—This well-known trout fisher has arrived in town from Easton, Pa. He brought down with him some splendid beauties (trout), for which he will accept thanks.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

USE SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The character of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" is such that all may use it to maintain the stamina of their system, or to invigorate it when they become debilitated, being mildly stimulating, diuretic, sudorific, and tonic; beneficial in affections of the kidneys and chronic diseases with general debility. Give them a trial and they will recommend themselves. Sold by Druggists.

A BURGLAR STRUCK.

We've told you several times before,
With lame poetic feet,
About the Safes that MARVIN makes,
To all intents complete.

With wondrous combination locks
That every art defy
To break, or open, or explode,—
And then, they're always dry.

A burglar came along one day
To see them on the sly,
Those massive things he couldn't force:
He'd know the reason why.

He'd had experience of bars,
In prison van had jolted;
But when he saw those locks and bolts
He tore *his* locks and bolted.

The Safe they call THE SPHERICAL
With anguish made him grin;
He'd never learned the use of globes,
And couldn't get drilled in!

Spherical and other Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

SCIENCE ADVANCES.—As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, etc., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health; and for many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

CARD FROM WANAMAKER & BROWN.

HOW THE FACTS TELL.

READ, AND SPEAK OF IT.

COME, SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ *THE DEMAND has never been so great for our styles of Men's and Boys' Clothing, so that FIFTY men are kept busy cutting—some from five in the morning until nine at night.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ONE THOUSAND HANDS are constantly occupied in filling up our stock. This gives our customers FRESH GOODS every day.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MILLS HAVE BEEN RUNNING FOR WEEKS, specially on goods for our sales. This is the way we get choice and durable things for our customers.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ENORMOUS SALES cause us to make Enormous Purchases, and this gives us great advantages in buying, and we can afford to sell very low.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *MODERATE PRICES for everything is our UNALTERABLE RULE, not how much we can get, but how CHEAP we can sell the article.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR SPRING STOCK, though our sales have been very large, is still very COMPLETE.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' STOCK is wonderfully well assorted, and is kept on the FIRST FLOOR.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

☞ *ALL OUR PRICES are lower by 25 per cent. than the same goods are sold elsewhere.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INDIA SEERSUCKER
for Summer Suits,

FRENCH SIDEBAND DRILLING
for Pantaloons,

WHITE TURKISH TOWELLING
for Vests,

BANNOCKBURNS, LIGHT COLORS,
for Suits,

LIGHT DIAGONAL CHEVIOTS, DARK COLORS,
for Suits,

ALPACA LUSTRE, BLACK,
for Coat and Vest,

and a splendid assortment of light French cassimere pantaloons goods, all new in style and of choice patterns, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

ATTEND TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, and check the disease in its incipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

SINGER'S EWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

FOWLER—WILSON.—On Monday evening, May 31, by Rev. Thomas J. Brown, Pastor of Logan Square Church, Mr. WILLIAM A. FOWLER to Miss ELIZA WILSON, all of this city.

HOTCHKIN—NEAGLE.—In the Church of the Ascension, Claymont, Del., on Tuesday, June 1, 1869, by the Rev. T. G. Littell, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Clemson, D. D., and the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D. D., the Rev. SAMUEL F. HOTCHKIN, of Claymont, Del., to SARAH SULLY NEAGLE, daughter of the late John Neagle, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GORMAN.—On June 1, 1869, Mrs. JANE GORMAN, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 823 S. Third street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

SAYRE.—On Monday morning, May 31, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her husband, Mrs. MARY E. SAYRE, wife of Robert H. Sayre, of Bethlehem, Pa.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, as above, on Thursday, June 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SHUSTER.—On the 31st ultimo, WILLIAM H. SHUSTER, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Star of Columbia Lodge, No. 70, K. of P., and the members of Resolution Fire Company, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Clinton court (Franklin street, below Buttonwood), on Thursday, June 3, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WISTER.—Suddenly, at Germantown, May 31, 1869, Mrs. CHARLES J. WISTER, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral will move from her late residence, Main street, Germantown, at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 3d instant.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 w3mtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

PIANOS, ETC.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 2tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
5 2 5

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of
BLASIUS BROS.,
5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND,
SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.
THE BURDETT ORGAN.
P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we challenge contradiction. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
6 1 tf 1103 Chesnut street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street

2 1 mwsrp

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street,

3 5 fmw5 PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 3ra

FIFTH EDITION

THE PUBLIC DEBT

MONTHLY STATEMENT.

A DECREASE OF $13,384,777.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for May:—

DEBT BEARING GOLD INTEREST.

Five per cent. bonds	$27,022,000 00
Five per cent. 10-40 bonds	194,567,300 00
Six per cent. bonds 1881	283,677,400 00
Five-twenty 6 per cent. bonds	1,972,815,400 00
Amount outstanding	2,107,892,100 00
Interest	38,476,562 11

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Three per cent. certificates	$50,075,000 00
Navy Pension Fund	14,000,000 00
Amount Outstanding	67,075,000 00
Interest	1,238,800 00

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Demand and Legal-tender notes	$356,059,244 00
Postal and Fractional Currency	33,452,323 40
Gold Certificates of Deposit	23,340,720 00
Amount Outstanding	412,852,287 40

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Amount outstanding	85,421,863 04
Interest	726,339 95

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal outstanding	$2,596,231,351 04
Accrued interest	41,424,843 06
Total debt, principal and interest	2,637,656,653 10
Coin in the Treasury	81,819,439 49
Currency	19,984,555 07
Amount of public debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury	2,595,412,613 12
Decrease of the public debt during the past month	13,384,777 97
Decrease since March 1, 1869	25,050,946 89

FROM NEW YORK.

Charge of Perjury.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Subsequent to the conviction of McHenry for perjury in the United States Court, Mr. S. N. Pike made affidavit that Willett Fergusson, one of the witnesses for the defense, had committed wilful, corrupt perjury in testifying that he had seen Pike in Deputy Commissioner Harlan's office on the 9th of January, 1868. Fergusson was arrested and brought before Commissioner Betts and held in $10,000 bail. The case will immediately be brought before the grand jury. McHenry had alleged that Pike bribed Harlan, and Fergusson swore to Pike's interview with Harlan.

Meeting of Orthodox Friends.

At the yearly meeting of the Orthodox Friends, yesterday, the condition of Indian affairs was discussed by Benjamin Tatham and W. H. Ladd, of this city; James M. Whittal and Samuel Hilles, of Philadelphia; Daniel Hill, of Ohio; Robert W. Hudson, of Iowa; and Francis T. King, of Baltimore. Two delegates to the National Executive Committee were elected.

Evening Market Report.

Flour dull and in favor of buyer; sales 5900 barrels at $5·20@5·45 for superfine State; $5·95 6·95 for extra State; $6·10@6·15 for choice do.; $6·20@6·40 for fancy do.; $5·20@5·45 for superfine Western; $5·70@6 for common to medium extra Western; $6·05@6·55 for choice do.; $6·60 @7·65 for good to choice white wheat extra, and $6·05@6·20 for common to good shipping.

FROM CHICAGO.

Street Car Ordinance Void—Lay Representation in Methodist Churches.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Judge McAllister, of the Recorder's Court, has just decided that a city ordinance to compel a more frequent running of street cars is void.

Four of the city Methodist churches voted yesterday on the question of lay representation, giving 295 votes for and 13 against.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

within five miles of Market Street Bridge, near the Pennsylvania Railroad. First-class property, in excellent order; large mansion, with all modern conveniences, barn, carriage-house, tenant-house, fine garden with fruit and vegetables, ice houses, etc etc. Situation high and airy; fine view.
B. W. BEESLEY,
5 31 mwf3t* No. 731 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, on VINE Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth. Lot 18 by 117 feet to a street. Double back buildings, gas, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water. Finished in good style, and in excellent repair. Good sized yard. Apply to G. K. GARDINER, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 6 2 6wfmt*

FOR SALE.—VERY FINELY SITUATED Building Site on School House Lane, within five minutes' walk of the R. R. station, 18, 13 or 5 acres, to suit purchasers. These properties command a fine view, and are bordered by the lands of the Park Extension and by beautiful country seats.
D. WAGNER, Jr.,
5 28 6t 33 South THIRD Street.

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN.—COMfortable house and three acres; shade, small fruits, pleasant grounds, pointed stone stable and carriage house. Bath, range, heater. Apply on the premises, DUY'S Lane, above Church Lane, or to M. C. LEA, No. 420 WALNUT Street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. 6 2 wfmst

FOR SALE—AT MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., a new frame House, 9 rooms, side yard and large garden; a very desirable location; only twenty minutes' ride via C. and B. Railroad Co.; frequent trains; also, a number of desirable Building Lots. Apply at No. 26 N. DELAWARE Avenue, 5 29 6t

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

TO LET—A BOX STALL IN A CLUB Stable, near Seventeenth and Walnut, until November 1, on reasonable terms. Apply No. 105 S. FRONT Street. 6 1 3t

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND and upper floors of Nos. 426 and 428 Market street; 33 by 118 feet.
DICKSON BROTHERS,
5 22w tf No. 320 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply 232 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESNUT St.,

LATEST STYLES

OF

FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwthlmrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Seutz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm

LYCETT & SAWYER.

JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON THE LINE OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALPHABETICAL

INDEX

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries," by Edward J. Wood. This is a very complete, very interesting, and very amusing dissertation on the marriage ceremonies and customs in all ages and among all nations. The author has made a very thorough investigation of his subject, and the book is full of curious information, which makes it very pleasant reading.

We give a few extracts as samples of the book:—

"The Copts, an Egyptian race, who were semi-Christians, had the following marriage customs in the seventeenth century. On the wedding day the bride came to the husband's house, and then they both, with their relations and friends, went to church. The procession, which generally started in the evening, was accompanied by singers, who chanted hymns, men who struck little tablets of ebony with wooden hammers for music, and others who carried lighted torches and candles. On reaching the church, the bridegroom, together with the other men, was seated in the choir; and the bride was placed apart with the women. The priests at intervals, accompanied by the people, recited lengthy and monotonous prayers and hymns. Then the chief priest approached the bridegroom, and read several more prayers to him, and signed him with the cross at the beginning and end of each. The bridegroom then sat down on the ground with his face towards the East, and a silver cross was held over his head until the remaining prayers were concluded. The sacristan then placed a seat for the bride and one of her nearest relations outside the choir, and led her to it. He then robed the bridegroom in a long white garment reaching down to his feet, bound his waist with a girdle, and put a white cloth upon his head. Thus attired, he was led to the bride, and the priest, placing them close to each other, covered both with the same cloth, and anointed their foreheads and wrists with oil. He then joined their right hands, and read aloud the duties of their new life. More prayers followed, and after mass, in which the couple communicated, the ceremony was at an end. A Copt priest at the present day is forbidden to marry again on the death of his wife.

"The Mahomedan Copts kill a sheep as soon as the bride enters the bridegroom's house, and she is obliged to step over the blood, which is made to flow upon the threshold of the door."

"The ancient Persians, from a notion that married people were peculiarly happy in the future state, used to hire persons to be espoused to such of their relations as had died in celibacy. In fact, living people were married to the dead. The Persians considered a numerous posterity to be a gift from heaven, and the fathers of large families received rewards from the State. They had many wives and concubines, and, according to some authors, the grandees married their nearest female relations. In the seventeenth century the nobility might have as many wives as they pleased; but the commonalty were limited to seven; and they might part with them at discretion.

"When a Persian made love he sometimes burned himself on a visible part, in order to prove his faithfulness to his mistress, who, if she accepted him, gave him silken scarfs to bind up his wounds. On the wedding day of a wealthy man his relations and friends met at his house, the nearest of them being dressed in his livery, and the rest as well as they could be. The bride started from her house on horseback, accompanied by her relations and friends, all mounted, with many singers in front. The bridegroom also left his house in similar style; and the two companies having met, they all went together to the bride's house, where they danced. At night two men conducted the bridegroom into the bride's chamber, and the couple were left together; the company in the meantime continuing their ball. About midnight an old woman brought to the company some evidence of the bride's purity, and then great rejoicing followed. But if such evidence could not be produced, the old woman took the bride from the bed; and the bridegroom rejected her in the presence of the company, and sent her home by her parents.

"In more modern times matrimony in Persia was so expensive an affair, that the meaner class of the people took concubines instead of wives. The Mahomedans in that country took wives in one of three ways; namely, by purchase, hire, or marriage. Of the espoused wives, four were allowed, but in general only one was taken. Marriage contracts were made by parents for their children when the latter were at a very early age—girls at twelve, and boys between twelve and fourteen. Frequently the man married by proxy, and did not see his wife until after consummation, which sometimes did not take place until several days after the wife had been at her husband's house. Generally the husband and wife were strangers to each other until they were actually pledged in matrimony.

"The courtship commenced by an elderly female being employed by the bridegroom's relations to visit the lady selected by them; and her office was to ascertain the maiden's personal attractions and endowments, and other requisite information. If the report was favorable, the friends of the intended husband sent sponsors to the lady's relations to explain his merits and pretensions, and to make a formal offer of marriage. If he was accepted, the chiefs of the two families met, and the necessary contract was drawn up; the presents and gifts proposed by the bridegroom's parents were arranged; and when all was finally settled, the documents were signed and witnessed before the Cadi. Sometimes the marriage-broker was a man who lived by the profession of match-making.

"On the day before the wedding, the bride took a bath; and the bridegroom sent her some henna, with which after her bath her hands and feet were stained. Her eyebrows and forehead also were tinted with a powder. The bridegroom was colored in the same way with henna. On the eve of the nuptial celebration, the bride's friends assembled at her house, attended by musicians and dancing-girls. On the morning of the wedding day the husband sent a train of mules, laden with the promised gifts, to his bride; the whole being attended by numerous servants, and preceded by music. Besides the presents for the lady, the servants carried rich viands on silver trays, ready prepared to be immediately placed before the inmates of the bride's house. The day was spent by them in feasting and rejoicing.

"Towards the evening the maiden was enveloped in a long veil of scarlet or crimson silk, placed upon a horse or mule splendidly caparisoned, and conducted to her husband's house, accompanied by all her relations and a noisy band of musicians. On the way, a large looking-glass was held before her by one of her maidens, as an admonition that that was the last time she would see herself as a virgin. When she had alighted at her husband's door, she was met by his father and mother, and led by her female relations and servants to her apartment. Her male friends repaired to the bridegroom's rooms, where, being met by his relations, all of them feasted and made merry, with musical accompaniments. The men and women supped separately. When the meal was ended, the bride was conducted to the nuptial chamber, where her husband met her and beheld her for the first time. Shortly afterwards he returned to his party, and an old woman in waiting led the lady back to her female friends. A space of time being allowed for both sets of relations to congratulate the couple on their marriage and its consummation, the couple repaired again to their chamber for the night, leaving their friends to keep up the revelry, which lasted several days.

"The marriage contract stipulated for the settlement of a certain sum of money and other presents on the bride, proportionate to the fortune of the bridegroom. This jointure was intended for her support in case of a divorce. If the bridegroom was in medium circumstances he gave his bride two complete dresses, a ring, and a mirror; he also supplied the furniture, carpets, mats, culinary utensils, and other necessaries for their home. It was deemed the greatest possible disgrace to take back an affianced bride after she had left her home to go to the bridegroom's house. When, therefore, the latter had promised a jointure beyond his means, he shut his door against the bride's cavalcade, and declared that he would not have her unless the jointure would be reduced. A negotiation took place between the parties, and the matter was finally adjusted according to his wishes, to save the scandal of taking back the maiden.

"Another marriage custom with the Persians was for the parties to meet at midnight on a bed in the presence of two sponsors, who held rice in their hands as an emblem of fruitfulness. The sponsor for the man, touching the woman's forehead, asked her if she would have the man; and the sponsor for the woman performed the same ceremony to the man. The hands of the parties were then joined, the rice was scattered over them, and prayers for their fruitfulness were offered.

"The archæology of marriage in India is curious, and the nuptial contract there is entered into with many ceremonies. According to Hindu legend, Svetaketo abolished promiscuous intercourse, and instituted marriage. By the Hindu laws a girl may be married at eight years of age, or even earlier; and, if her father fail to give her a husband for three years after she is capable of being a parent, she is at liberty to choose one for herself. The parties to Indian marriages are usually children under ten years of age. These premature unions, instead of producing attachment, often cause early and lasting disagreements.

"Men may marry women of the class below them, but on no account of those superior to their own. A man must not marry within six known degrees of relationship, nor with any woman whose family name, being the same as his own, shows her to be of the same race as himself. The marriage of equals is most recommended, for the first wife, at least; that of a Brahmin with a Sudra—that is, one of the [illegible] or servile class—is discouraged; and, as a first wife, it is positively forbidden. Marriage is indissoluble, and the parties are bound to preserve mutual fidelity.

"From the few cases hereafter specified, in which the husband may take a second wife, it may be inferred, says Elphinstone, in his 'History of India,' from whom in part we gather these points of Hindu law, that with these exceptions he must have only one wife; but the marriage of widows is discouraged, if not prohibited, except in the case of Sudras. A wife who is barren for eight years, or she who has produced no male children in eleven, may be superseded by another wife. It appears, notwithstanding this expression, that the first wife married retains the highest rank in the family. Drunken and immoral wives, those who bear malice to their husbands, or are guilty of very great extravagance, may also be superseded. A wife who leaves her husband's house, or neglects him for a twelvemonth, without a cause, may be deserted altogether. A man going abroad must leave a provision for his wife. The wife is bound to wait for her absent husband for eight years, if he be gone on religious duty; six, if in pursuit of knowledge or fame; and three, if for pleasure only. The practice of allowing a man to raise up issue to his brother, if he died without children, or even if, although still alive, he have no hopes of progeny, is reprobated, except for Sudras, or in case of a widow who has lost her husband before consummation.

"Six forms of marriage are recognized as lawful. Of these, four only are allowed to Brahmins, which, although differing in minute particulars, all agree in insisting that the father shall give away his daughter without receiving a price. The remaining two forms are permitted to the military class alone, and are abundantly liberal, even with that limitation. One is when a soldier carries off a woman after a victory, and espouses her against her will; and the other, when consummation takes place by mutual consent, without any formal ceremony whatever. In the 'Institutes' of Menu marriage by capture is mentioned as one of the forms of the nuptial ceremony used by the four classes in India. It is called Rackasa, and is described as 'the seizure of a maiden by force from her house, while she weeps and calls for assistance, after her kinsmen and friends have been slain in battle or wounded, and their houses broken open.' The form of capture is still in use among the Hindus, and in fact it is prescribed as a marriage ceremony in the 'Sutras,' in which it is provided, that at a certain important stage of the rites, a strong man and the bridegroom shall forcibly draw the bride, and make her sit down on a red ox skin.

"Two sorts of marriage are forbidden; namely, when the father receives a nuptial present; and when the woman, from intoxication or other cause, has been incapable of giving a real consent to the union. The prohibition, so often repeated in Menu, against the receipt by the bride's father of any present from the bridegroom, is now more strictly observed than it was in his time. The point of honor in this respect is carried so far, that it is reckoned disgraceful to receive any assistance in after life from a son-in-law or brother-in-law.

"It is indispensable that the bridegroom should come to the house of the father-in-law to sue for the bride, and the marriage must be performed there. At the visit of the suitor the ancient modes of hospitality are maintained, according to a prescribed form. The sort of entertainment still appears in the production of a cow to be killed for the feast; but the suitor now intercedes for her life, and she is turned loose at his request. In the case of princes, where the bride comes from another country, a temporary building is erected with great magnificence and expense, as a house for the bride's father; and in all cases the procession in which the bride is taken home after the marriage is as showy as the parties can afford. In Bengal these processions are particularly sumptuous, and marriages there have been known to cost lacs of rupees."

—From the same house we have received "The Dodge Club; or, Italy in 1859," by James de Mille. This lively series of sketches was originally published in *Harper's Magazine*, where they attracted considerable attention, and there are doubtless many persons who will be pleased to repernse them in their collected form.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Contributions to the Border Minstrelsy and Ballads," by Sir Walter Scott, being the fourth volume of the Edinburgh edition of Scott's works. This is a cheap, elegant, and complete edition of Sir Walter Scott's poetical writings, which will consist of five volumes, and give all his poems, dramas, etc., with the original introductions and valuable notes.

The same house sends us the second monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, and "Appleton's Railway and Steam Navigation Guide" for June, 1869.

—*The Little Corporal* for June, published by Alfred L. Shewell & Co., Chicago, Ill., has an attractive table of contents, as usual.

Grace Greenwood has sold her *Little Pilgrim* to the publishers of this magazine, and it will hereafter be issued in conjunction with the *Little Corporal*. Grace Greenwood, however, will continue to write for it as heretofore.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received "Villa Eden," by Berthold Auerbach, Part II, translated by Charles C. Shackford, and "The Virginians," by W. M. Thackeray, both of which are low priced paper cover editions, printed on good paper with clear type.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us the fourth and concluding part of Auerbach's "Villa on the Rhine" (paper edition), and the second bound volume of the same work, which completes it in a neat and attractive style for the library. This is one of the most fascinating works of fiction of the day; it has already gained a large circle of readers, and has greatly enhanced the author's reputation in this country, and we are sure that the more it is read the better it will be appreciated, no less for its pure and graceful style than for the interest of the narrative.

FASHIONS.

From Le Follet.

The newest and most elegant spring dresses are trimmed with several narrow flounces, plaited. This style is much the best for short skirts, which require to be made scanty, and are greatly improved by having many narrow, instead of one broad flounce. The "Sultane Anglaise," striped and chines, or the same material shot in two colors—grey and ripe corn, violet and green, green and maize, rose-color and grey, being some of the favorite mixtures—is much used, trimmed with flounces of pinked silk of one of the shades. The new japonaise silk and the celeste empire are also very fashionable, the former having all the richness in appearance of gros-grain poult de soie, with the durability of a faille, and the great advantage of not crumpling. The celeste empire is between a foulard and China crape, which gives it a silvery appearance, and has a charming effect with colors such as turquoise blue, primrose, lilas de Perse, rose-color, and a soft green.

Paniers are still very much worn; but the upper skirt, cut rather long at the back, caught up slightly at each side, and made either round, and not drawn in at the lower edge, or open and pointed, is daily gaining favor, and is certainly much more elegant and becoming than the voluminous paniers adopted by some.

Among the most charming walking-dresses is one the skirt of which was of turquoise blue, trimmed with six narrow flounces. Second skirt of faille moderee, with ruche of blue up each side. This skirt is raised at the back by the ends of a gilet marquise, which is made with revers lined with blue, and edged with a narrow ruche.

A costume of shot foulard, blue and grey, the lower skirt trimmed with a wide plaiting, surmounted by a ruche of grey lined with blue. The upper skirt of grey is trimmed with two flounces of blue, and four large poufis drawn in at the sides. Plain high body, trimmed with a ruche like that on the skirt, so as to imitate a square body. Mantelle echarpe with a hood, drawn together at the waist, and fastened at the back with large bow of blue poult de soie. The mantelle is trimmed with a frill and ruche to match the skirt. A very pretty dinner or visiting dress of mauve faille, with a long train. At the bottom of the skirt are two flounces, plaited, one of deep mauve, and the other a lighter color. Above each flounce a bias fold, bound with satin. This trimming ends at the side under a large bow. Body a revers of light mauve, with jabots of lace. Long sleeves open up the back of the arm.

Another dinner dress of poult de soie lilas d'Espagne, trimmed up each side with bouillonnee of the same. A flounce of rich guipure, about a quarter of a yard deep, headed by a bouillon, is placed round the bottom of the skirt, and a second flounce, beginning at the waist behind the bouillonnes, is carried round the train at the back, so as to fall a little over the bouillon. Body open to the waist in front, and trimmed with lace. Long sleeves, open up the back of the arm. Chemisette of lace.

A third of shot silk, grey and maize, trimmed round the skirt with bouillonne and two narrow pinked flounces, one at each edge. Upper skirt of the same silk, making a short square tablier in front, where it ends under two long pans, trimmed with a narrow bouillonne edged with pinked frills. The back of this skirt is open to the waist, and forms two long points, the whole trimmed to match the rest of the dress. Silk sash, fastened at the back with large bows. This dress may be made much more elegant by the substitution of lace for the flounces, and a satin or crape bouillonne. Bretelles of silk lace, and high body of black or white tulle, complete the elegant costume.

For ball dress, a robe of white foulard, with satin stripes. The lower skirt, with a long train, is trimmed with four flounces, cut crossway, headed by a band of white satin, edged with ponceau, and trimmed with small rosettes of white blonde, with centres of ponceau satin. Panier skirt of foulard, drawn up at each side under large bows of ponceau satin, and trimmed with two flounces; the heading to match the lower skirt. Low body, trimmed with a berthe, repeating the trimming on the skirts.

Robe of pink tulle, composed entirely of narrow flounces edged with satin, with a long skirt of tulle entirely covering it, and drawn up at one side by a long wreath of snow-berries. Corselet of pink satin, with a berthe of pink tulle, and a small wreath of snow-berries.

Skirt of white silk, trimmed with narrow frills of blue crape placed so as to touch each other; this trimming is carried a quarter of a yard up the skirt, and above it is a wreath of roses with leaves mixed with bows of blue satin. Above this is another set of frills, about two-thirds the width of those below. Upper skirt of crape, very short in the front, and quite long at the back, trimmed with a frill of crape headed by a bouillonne of the same, and bouquets of roses and satin bows alternately. Low body, trimmed with a frill of crape and very fine wreath of roses. Sash of satin, tied in long loops at the back.

Fancy and plain straws are coming into favor. Sometimes it is a diadem of straw, trimmed with ribbons and lace; but the style most in favor is a very small fanchon of straw, bound at each edge with velvet or satin, and almost covered with a large bouquet of flowers. Thus a chapeau "Florian" of fine straw bound with black velvet trimmed with a large bouquet on the top of field flowers mixed with fine grass. Brides of black lace fastened by a small bouquet.

A diadem of "Mary Stuart" of lace straw, surmounted by wreath of blue ribbon bows. Across the diadem is a coquille of black lace mixed with corn-flowers and wheat-ears. Across the top of the chignon is a frill of the straw mixed with ends of ribbon, rather long. Brides of black or white blonde fastened by a bouquet of corn-flowers.

Chapeau "Imperatrice." A diadem of rice straw, bound with green velvet, trimmed with branches of white lilac falling on each side, and one very long, like a flat feather across the chignon. A scarf of Malines lace forms the strings, which are fastened at the sides by a bouquet of lilac.

A bandeau of rice straw, entirely covered with rose leaves and small green buds. At the side is placed a rose, and two long wreaths of buds and leaves are carried down the scarf of black tulle.

Chapeau camargo, made with double revers of fancy straw, disposed en fanchon; the revers lined with violet velvet. A pouff of white lace, in the centre of which is a large heart's-ease, placed between the revers. The lace is carried across the back of the fanchon, and fastened by a second heart's-ease under the chignon.

Diademe "marquise" of blue tulle, very full, and mixed with bows of blue satin ribbon. A roulean of blue satin around each edge. At the side a bouquet of white daisies, surrounded by a small gold butterfly.

The pouff of black lace; serving as a support to a nest formed of heath, moss leaves, and minature wild flowers, such as bluebells, daisies, forget-me-nots, and lilies-of-the-valley, in the midst of which is placed a very small humming bird, as if in the act of flying from the nest. Strings of blonde, fastened by a bow of black satin.

The Parisian Paradise.

A Paris correspondent writes:—"We get people from all parts of the globe, who too often fall in love with Paris and do not like to go home again. I was calling lately on a Peruvian family. The mother is one of those grand Spanish beauties, with big eyes and pale complexion, and the familiar figure that gets very full and round at thirty. She tells me that she is savagely ordered home by her husband immediately. She has put off her return already for six months by declaring that the dentist said he could not complete the restoration of her teeth in less time. Before that one of the children was ill. 'And what are you going to do now, madame?' said I. She looked at me smilingly—'Why I shall be ill myself, of course; my doctor has offered to write what I like to my husband.' Some of her Britannic Majesty's subjects admire Paris so much because 'they do not like London.' You may get to like Paris for a home for so many and such queer reasons. I have a friend who declares that he lives in Paris because he can pass half the day under cover in the passages and arcades. Two ladies I know live here because we have divorce courts. There must be resources also in Paris—peculiar resources. There is Major ——; we all remember him lounging about the pier at Boulogne-sur-Mer in seedy clothes. He is here driving a magnificent phaeton in the Bois de Boulogne, and wearing foreign orders. Nothing, he says, will ever induce him to leave Paris again. We have one or two of the richest of the Russian army among us, who patronize music and the drama by protecting artistes. We have the Spanish emigrants declaring they prefer Paris to Madrid. It has always puzzled me why King Victor Emanuel does not come to Paris. He is fond of horses and races and soldiering. Well, we have 'le sport' for him, too, and he is notoriously a sportsman. He would not come when we demoralized so many sovereigns and princes at the time of the Universal Exhibition, and he will not come away, we hear, although invited by his daughter to do so, and put up at the Palais Royal. King Victor Emanuel, the Pope, and the Emperor of China are the three people we want particularly to get hold of. I am quite sure that if the royal princes now among us would send them their diary in Paris, those illustrious personages would no longer neglect us."

How Phil. Kearney Died.

The Newark *Courier* says:—We are informed by a prominent lawyer of this city that while sojourning in Amboy last night he passed a pleasant hour in company with a former Rebel officer, who was attached to Stonewall Jackson's division of the Confederate army during the war, and who related an interesting reminiscence of the death of General Kearney, of which sad event he was an eye-witness. "The gallant Kearney," he said, "received his death wound from a private under my command, and when he fell from his horse I hastened, with many others, to the point where he lay, not supposing his wound was a mortal one. Just as we reached his body, however, his limbs gave one convulsive quiver and then all was over. Seeing that he was a major-general, word was sent to headquarters to that effect, and General Jackson coming to the spot immediately gave one glance at the dead officer's features, and exclaimed, 'My God, boys, do you know whom you have killed? You have killed the most gallant officer in the United States army. This is Phil. Kearney, who lost his arm in the Mexican war.' He then voluntarily lifted his hat, every officer in the group followed his example, and for a moment a reverential silence was observed by all. Subsequently the body of the dead soldier was placed on two boards, and when being removed to headquarters, was followed by General Jackson, General Ewell, and other officers, while a regimental band preceded it playing a dead march."

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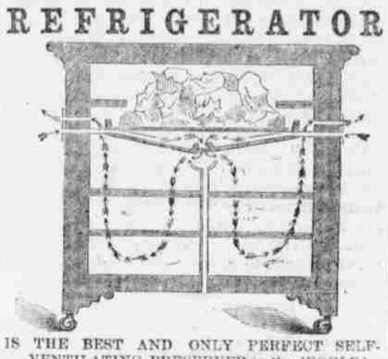

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BUTLER.

He Talks Freely with a Correspondent—What He Says of War with England.

The correspondent of the Boston *Post*, on the 27th ult., visited General Butler at Lowell, Mass. While with him the following interesting conversation took place:—

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Says the correspondent:—

I handed the General an article from the New York *Evening Post*, which ironically discoursed on Butler's financial theory of a war with England, as it had been reported by Washington correspondents. I asked what he had really said about the effect of a war with England.

He replied:—

"I have said, in private conversations, not that there would be any commercial benefit in a war with England, but that if a war broke out the result would be beneficial to this country."

"How?" I inquired.

"We have imported one hundred and twenty-one millions from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, this year, and exported only sixty millions—our bonds not only going out to pay for the balance from these imports, but the gold with which the debt is paid is also borrowed on our bonds at eighty cents on the dollar. England buys substantially nothing of us in comparison with what she sends to us. Now, I only proposed to treat her, as a nation, as an individual treats an unkind neighbor who has injured him. He simply says, I shall have nothing to do with you, either socially or in the way of business; and that, irrespective of the question as to whether his neighbor had the legal right to injure him, or did something illegally for which suit should be brought. Most prudent persons prefer to refuse all intercourse. Now, I think the United States should treat England in the same way. That was what we did in 1808."

HOW IT MIGHT PAY.

"With what result?"

"With a good result to the country," said Mr. Butler, "for it was the very beginning of the establishment of our manufactures. Up to that time we had substantially none. True, a war came on because of the claim of the right of search and the imprisonment of our sailors. And I should think that the writer in the *Evening Post*, of which you speak, was simply re-echoing one of the Federalist tirades against Jefferson for what they were pleased to term Jim Madison's blockade."

"What have you said about declaring war against England?"

"Nothing," answered the General. "There is no occasion to declare war against England. I simply said

NON-INTERCOURSE,

but that, in case of war, what we shall save in importation and make by capture would be quite equivalent to the expense of what would be substantially naval warfare."

HOW BUTLER WOULD ARGUE AGAINST ENGLAND.

"Still, General, you have not quite clearly stated how you would argue the case against England. It isn't quite enough to say that it was part of her policy to break up this Government. What is your theory in full?"

"Well, then," responded the General, "I should show that, in violation of every principle of international law on which she had ever acted as to the proper treatment of rebels; in defiance of her long and well-established theories about slavery, which she had not only proclaimed, but practically carried out; and in the face of the treaty which she had with us to extinguish the slave trade, she hastened to recognize a confederacy whose corner-stone was slavery—whose existence as a nation could only be maintained by the prosperity of slavery and the reopening of the slave trade—objects and designs which were openly avowed by the South—and all this for the sole purpose of destroying our Government and ruining or crippling a dangerous rival. If we should put our claims for damages on this ground, then the alacrity of England in recognizing the Confederacy need only be considered as evidence of her interest. On this ground, we should not need to discuss whether she was technically right or technically wrong in acknowledging the belligerency, or whether the blockade was a justification of that recognition or not. If she took advantage of technical law to injure a friendly power and to do unfriendly acts for the purpose of destroying that friendly power and destroying her commerce, it is just as much an injury that requires reparation as though the same acts, with the same intent, had been done without such technical legal justification. All questions of disputed law arising under the law of nations where there is no final arbiter but the sword, might, it would seem, be well laid aside. May we not well say that she had left us a legacy of slavery which, being interwoven in the industrial pursuits of almost one-half of our country, became, for the time at least, of necessity, a part of our institutions, while in her empire it was only an incident of her colonial wealth. She then set us the example of emancipation, which she could easily do without danger to her Government. She taught us that slavery was wrong and emancipation and freedom only right. After our Government had fully accepted these views to such an extent that a large portion of our people, becoming fearful for what they considered their constitutional rights, and that what they held as their most valuable property would be destroyed under our Government, rebelled to save it and instituted war, at once, at the earliest possible moment, she led the way to sustain them in that rebellion and aided to set up that slavery which she had declared to be our national sin. What motive could there be for her to do this except the desire to destroy our Government at all hazards? Then the fitting out of the Alabama, allowing her to escape and giving her shelter, and permitting the Shenandoah to go out, become not incidents of her sympathy with rebellion, but her own act in pursuance of her designs to destroy our commerce and cripple our power. From this point of view these acts are not incidents of her recognition of the Confederates, but they are the means which she adopted to crush our Government.

WE CAN AFFORD TO WAIT.

"Now, as to the remedy. We need not go to war. We can afford to wait. England took her chance to cripple us when we were in trouble. We can await till some fitting opportunity enables us to repay her in kind. We can easily find means, whenever she gets into war, to sweep her commerce from the ocean and substitute our own in its place. We can afford to wait."

BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

"You have been at Washington lately; what do you think of Mr. Boutwell's policy? It seems to me that your friend Grant did not succeed in carrying out his policy of running the Government without the aid of the politicians; it does look at this distance as if he had unconditionally surrendered to them. Will Mr. Boutwell do the same to the Wall street people?"

"If," said General Butler, "I know anything of the Secretary, and I've had an intimate knowledge of the man for thirty years, I can safely say that if the Wall street people think they can change him in any policy he has taken, and about which he has thoroughly informed himself and made up a deliberate judgment, they are very much mistaken, or I am.

"I know I approve very much of what appears to be his policy—to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury and buy with it the bonds of the United States that bear the largest interest.

"I see a report, which must come from the bears of Wall street, that he proposes to buy three per cent. certificates. That would be to inaugurate a policy of contraction, because these are in the banks as the reserve, which was exactly the policy which Congress forbid the Secretary to carry out. I can hardly conceive that the Secretary would be likely to buy up the three per cent. indebtment when he can get the six, and save Government the difference in interest. And, indeed, by his buying the bonds would show to the contrary. Because, if he desired to inaugurate contraction, he has only to sell gold and hoard the currency received for it, and then the contraction would take place. He evidently means to pursue a policy by which the Treasury should not interfere with the business of the country. He proposes openly, and with the knowledge of all, to carry on his business in the interests of the Treasury itself, and let the business of the country adjust itself to its own wants without his interference."

"Do you think he is going to make his mark as a great Secretary?" I interposed.

"If he goes on steadily with that policy," replied the General, "he will be the best, if not the most popular Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton."

So far, I copy from my notes, taken down word for word as the General spoke. For what follows I rely on memory.

He showed me, at my request, the manuscript of his speech to be delivered on Decoration Day at Gloucester. It was chiefly a warm eulogy of the soldiers of the Union who perished in defending it against the attempts of traitors to destroy it. But it contains no word of anger against them. Yet what it omits in this respect is more than supplied by one of the most terrible denunciations of England that has ever been uttered on this continent since the war began; at least I thought so, as, with his leg thrown over the back of his chair and a cigar in his right hand, he read this illegible portion of the manuscript in as quiet and unconcerned a tone as if (to use the idea of Mr. Goldwin Smith) he were denouncing a dead and buried nation instead of pouring red-hot shot into the flesh and blood of a living and proud-spirited people. "But things like this, we know, must be, after a famous victory," especially when the party in whose behalf the holiest national traditions have been violated has been crushed into the dust, with all its venomous hopes defeated.

INSCRUTABLE PEOPLE.

BY CHARLES LEVER.

Certain people have been puzzles to me all my life, and I feel must continue so to the end. I have, however, the satisfaction—a meagre one, I own—to know that the shrewdest men of my acquaintance have not had any more success than myself in piercing the mysteries of these beings, and frankly admit that they have no solution to the riddle they present.

The commonest form of these inscrutables is the fellow who lives handsomely, going everywhere, doing everything, apparently denying himself nothing, and possessing absolutely that same nothing for his whole legitimate income. I know several of these. Some of them I can vouch for are not players of any game, nor followers of any rich man, consequently not deriving support from these two, the most probable, sources of needy men; and yet I have met these men about in the world, freely mixing in a society which one would say is likely to ask some guarantees for the right of entrance; and without having any intimacies anywhere, apparently acquainted with every one, and generally regarded as necessary adjuncts of all large gatherings. How they do it, even for a season, I cannot imagine; but the fact is, they can continue this for a life long.

I can recall one; he has come to my mind at the moment I am writing—a clever fellow certainly, but probably I ought not to include him among the inscrutables; for he had indeed a quality which, well moulded and manipulated with the skill certain men know how to employ, is of itself a guarantee of worldly success. This man was a nobody; he had no belongings; he had even the faintest right to the name—a very good one—that he bore. Whatever means he started with must have been of the slightest, and were soon expended, for he made his running from the post, and began by contesting a borough against a well-known man of station and large fortune. He failed of course—failure was inevitable; but his defeat was better than many men's victories; he was so good-tempered under it, so generous, so hearty, so gentlemanlike, so devoid of all the petty spite and malice of a beaten man, and so ready to admit he had been beaten fairly, and that he had not a word to say against his opponent. Through all this the quality I have referred to as his specialty carried him splendidly. The fellow's impudence was boundless; he had probably run himself to the last ten pounds of his exchequer by the contest, and yet he treated the opposite candidate as though he was exactly his equal; feelingly alluded to the heavy cost each had inflicted on the other, and talked as though drawing checks on Drummond was a pastime which he liked and could afford himself. The unfailing good humor, the geniality that never was soured by any contrariety, the temper that no outrages ruffled, won so completely on the victorious candidate that he actually made a friend of him, and they became inseparable. "I knew how it would turn out," said Y——, the adventurer in question. "I saw something of this early in life. The Duke of Leckington gave me a black eye when I was at Rugby, and I made him my friend for life by the way I took it. All men can do the grand condescension dodge: the real test of a clever fellow is to take his kicking gracefully."

So far as I am aware, Y—— had not many more reverses to try him. I remember him in the House; he sat for a considerable town. I saw his name amongst Sir Robert Peel's guests at Drayton. He had made two or three effective speeches, and was not unlikely to have office offered him. Where I saw him last was at an embassy abroad, where he dined with his newly married wife, an immensely rich widow, and where the entertainment was given specially in their honor. His manner then was grandiose and almost haughty. He had evidently scored the game he played for, and had taken leave of the subjunctive tense forever. I repeat, then, this man has no right to come into my category of inscrutables; that grand stock of impudence he possessed was a California in itself.

The men who really interest me are the fellows so utterly helpless as to seem objects of a national charity, and yet who eat venison and drink '48 claret every day, with apparently a more strongly vested right in these condiments than an Irish bishop has now in his See acres. It is not alone that they do nothing, but they are directly incapable of doing anything. They aid no one, instruct no one, interest no one. They do not even point the moral of the nothingness of existence, and show us that life is weariness and *ennui*, for the fellows look as if they like it, and on the whole appear jolly.

I never knew one of these men refuse a subscription to anything, be it a hunt-fund, a picnic, a regatta, or a local charity. I do not know if they aid missionary labor, but I am certain they would if they were asked. I once inquired, from the secretary of a well-known institution, and learned that these people always pay, and that they are the only ones who need never be dunned. Who can explain this mystery? Who can say out of what secret-service fund these men draw their extraordinaries?

As to "tips" to gamekeepers, beaters, whips, and flunkies, generally, they are far and away the most splendidly generous; while in the higher class of black-mail, which consists in birthday reminiscences, bon-bons, and bouquets, there is a blended taste and elegance in their presents which make them perfectly distinctive.

Why will no Government—seeing to what straits financial difficulties drive Governments—send out a commission to see how this is done? Why will no Chancellor of the Exchequer inquire how liabilities are met with no means, and extravagances indulged in without assets? Surely this is a more interesting object of discovery than a Northwest Passage or the source of an African river.

Nor is it alone that these men dine better and dress better than you or me, but they move habitually in circles where we only arrive after some success. As a class, they are not given to marriage; otherwise I am confident they would pick up all the heiresses of the kingdom, and leave nothing but untochered lasses for the earls and viscounts.

That very vulgar name for a vulgar quality, "Check," explains a great deal, but is no real exponent of this puzzle. Check scores small, isolated dropping, successes—passes a man into a ball-room uninvited, admits him to a flower-show without a ticket, blends him with a group he has no pretension to be amongst, and occasionally gets him the recognition that is given by habit. Check will do these, but no more. It will no more serve to carry a man on through the conflict of life than will a life-belt float you across the Atlantic.

Check, besides, is the quality of the very humblest order of impudent men. The great professors of the art—the grand capitalists—the Rothschilds of impertinence, are the reverse of "cheeky." They are studiously quiet, reserved, a little arrogant perhaps, but it is the arrogance of men who do not permit vulgar intrusion, who like to dwell apart from chance acquaintanceships, who risk no intimacies—they affect much simplicity of manner, and have a sort of prudery of their own, not at all unlike what, in the other sex, is occasionally assumed by those whose lives are not distinguished by self-denial. I suspect that for the very highest walk of the profession Englishmen and Russians are the best adapted. Frenchmen have too much levity of manner, Germans are too stolid and impassive. As for Americans, they are wholly deficient in dignity, their only idea of which is intense prosiness. The Russian, however, is better than the Briton; for while he has all the weight and gravity, he blends with the *aplomb* a plasticity, a courteous suavity, which the other never attains to—he is a courtier in plain clothes.

Whether it be that the world takes a sort of malicious pleasure in watching its impudent people, or whether, as I rather incline to believe the impudent people are deemed better than the drearier bores who invest society, whichever the causes, they are certainly neither discouraged nor disowned in the world at large. Every city of Europe has its supply. London is rich in them. Paris offers a fine field for exploitation. In Vienna they are rarely found. It is the one capital of the Continent where there is no social privateering; and no amount of mere impudence of the most gifted ornament of the craft would have the slightest chance of gaining admission within the precincts of a Lichtenstein or an Erdodi house.

Impudence is to social success what credit is to commercial. The man who can draw on the imaginary with the assurance that, on the faith of it, he will maintain his ground and make sure his position, is pretty much like the trader who, if only time be given him, will realize enough to meet his engagements. Wilkes only asked ten minutes in advance of the handsomest man in England, and I am certain he was right; but Wilkes was at the top of the profession—Brummel was a long way his inferior. Montron, who flourished in Paris some fifty years ago, was a very remarkable specimen. Since that time we have fallen upon a very inferior class. The walk has been vulgarized. The claim of the pushing man to a front place is, however, intelligible enough. You may not exactly recognize his right, but you must confess to his zeal, and yield credence to his energy; but what is really difficult to understand is the social success of men who bring nothing, not even impudence, to the common stock of amusement, who are found in every city of Europe. These men are neither rich, great, nor giftee. They live obscurely, dispense no civilities, do nothing, to all appearance, for any one, but they are everywhere, know every one, and have access to the very highest in the land. "Don't bother yourself with Rouher," said a friend of mine the other day. "X. will speak of it to the Emperor. X. told Bismark that remark you made. X. was dining on Saturday with Antonelli, and heard that story about Lady G——." Now why should X. have the *entree* at the Tuileries, or sit at meat with the Cardinal? Can you tell me this, or do you know any one who can?

I know it is an affectation with some really distinguished men to surround themselves with very inferior companions, not from any desire to be kings of their company, for some of them are men who would command the first places anywhere; but out of some strange caprice, partly humoristic and partly indolent, they like to have about them those who are easy recipients of their own humors, and who demand no exertion to entertain them; and as they would despise toadyism; they select men even incapable of that servile homage: these dreary inscrutables have therefore their use here.

Who ever saw a knot of men travelling without one of these? Who ever saw a yacht party without one? Are these fellows, after all, the great philosophers of the age, who know everything, see everything, and do nothing—for whom and for whose benefit you and I, and hundreds like us, write books and newspapers, make reforms in Parliament, pull down churches, and send out expeditions to Africa?

Is it possible that these, whom we profanely have believed to be the dull dogs of the world, are its prime movers and masters? Have they a masonhood amongst them, and secret signs to signify how they are playing us off, how enjoying themselves at our expense? What a dreadful thought, to think these stolid existences were shrewd observers and profound thinkers, the real spectators of that comedy that you and I are playing for their amusement!

Some one once imagined the horror and dismay that would be spread through life if the furniture of our houses could be endowed with speech and be called into the witness-box against us; but these men would be far more terrible if we could believe them to be endowed with intelligence.

If the inscrutables threw off their mask, what satires we should have on our vanity and our pretension, our wit and our wisdom—on the conversational brilliancy we assumed to be impromptu, and the claret we pretended to have kept so long! what bankruptcy would fall upon all our affectations!

The question I would then propound is, Are our dreary people, whom we cultivate, ask to dinner, and foster generally, are they the dull nonentities we love to believe them; or are we nurturing a whole colony of serpents in the midst of us, whose torpor is but for a season, and who will awake one day and devour us?

I own to a strong personal interest in the solution of this problem, for I have been handling these snakes fearlessly for years, and it is only by a sudden thought I have come to imagine they might be poisonous.

Chinese Version of the Parable of the Prodigal Son.

Choy Awah, a young Chinaman, is a scholar at the Five Points House of Industry. He reads the Testament in English, and then gives the sense in a dialect of his own. The following is given in the *Monthly Record* for May. It is the Parable of the Prodigal Son:—

"A man, he two sons. Son speak he to father; father got money; give some he; father he take it all right. I just now give you half. He give him half; he go long way—like me come China to New York. No be careful of money, use too much; money all gone; he very hungry. He went to man. He want work, he say; all right; he tell him to feed pigs. He give pigs beans; he eat with pigs himself. He just now talk, 'My father he rich man—too much money. What for me stay here hungry? I want go back and see my father. I say to him, I very bad. He knows I bad. Emperor (God) see I bad. No be son, me be coolie.' He go back; long way, father see him. He take him on the neck. The son say, 'I very bad. I just now no be your son; I coolie.' His father talkey to boy, and say, 'Get handsome coat; give he ring; give he shoes; bring fat cow—kill him; give him to eat.' They very glad. He all same dead; just now come back alive; he lost; he get back. Number one son come. He hear music; he tell servant, 'What for they make music?' He say, 'Your brother come back; your father very glad he no sick; he kill fat cow.' Number one son very angry; he no go inside; very angry. Father he come out; he say, 'No no be angry.' Number one, he say, 'I stay all time by father; never make him angry. My father never kill one fat cow for me. My brother he very bad, he use money too much; he have fat cow and music.' Father say, 'You no understand; he just dead; he now come to life; he lost, he now come back.' They make music."

AGRICULTURAL.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

a Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

For Abington at 7 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and Intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading:

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¼ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7¼, 8:10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Annual Meeting of the General Synod in This City—A Grand Project for a United Evangelical Church.

This morning the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Church in America, formerly known as the Dutch Reformed, met in this city, at the First Reformed Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets, of which the Rev. Thomas X. Orr has recently been installed as pastor. According to the statistics of last year, the denomination governed by the General Synod embraces 448 churches, 469 licentiates or ministers, 59,508 communicants, distributed among 37,090 families, and 47,981 Sunday School scholars. The benevolent contributions of the year amounted to $200,769, and those for congregational purposes to $764,448, making a total of $965,217. The Church is divided into thirty-two subordinate divisions known as Classes, the most important and flourishing of which are those of New York, South Long Island, South Bergen, and Albany. The statistics of the Classis of Philadelphia for the last year were as follows:—Ministers, 17; communicants, 2527; Sunday School scholars, 2592; benevolent contributions, $6183 46. In the city of Philadelphia there are five churches in connection with the denomination, as follows:—The First Church, at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, Rev. Thomas X. Orr, pastor; the Second Church, at No. 815 N. Seventh street, near Brown, the pulpit of which, recently occupied by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, is now vacant; the Third Church, at the corner of Tenth and Filbert streets, of which the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., late of San Francisco, and formerly of the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, has recently been installed as pastor; the Fourth Church, on Cresson street, Manayunk, Rev. William Fulton, pastor; and the Bethune Memorial Church, at the corner of Twelfth and Montgomery streets, Rev. P. Stryker Talmage, pastor.

The Church supports a Board of Publication, which, during the last year for which we have the statistics, issued 6000 copies of new books and tracts, and 44,100 copies of reprints, the total amount of sales being $16,088. During the same year the receipts and donations of the Board of Education amounted to $10,608. There were at that time 512 pupils in the parochial schools under the care of the denomination. Rutgers College, and the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., are also under the control and care of the Church. The Board of Domestic Missions for the last year report the following:—Receipts, $28,476; churches and missions aided, 79; new organizations and undertakings, 5; families in mission schools, 4307; members, 2211; Sunday Schools, 99; Sunday School scholars, 6798.

The Reformed Protestant Church of America is a branch of the original Protestant Church of Holland, and its first establishment antedates that of any of the other branches of the Presbyterian Church by nearly a century. It was until within a few years past known as "the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," to distinguished from the Reformed Church, which is of Swiss origin.

The present General Synod is made up of 162 delegates, the largest representations being from the State of New York and the northern part of New Jersey, where the denomination, comprising within its folds the greater number of the descendants of the old Knickerbockers, is the strongest. Daily sessions, open to the public, will be held, and will continue for a week or more. The synodical sermon will be preached this evening by the Rev. Elbert S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the President elected at the last session of the Synod, at the church in which the sessions of the Synod are held, the services commencing at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The subject of the sermon will be "The strength of the Christian Church and its foes."

The Tendency Towards Union.

It is understood that considerable attention will be devoted by the Synod to the subject of a general reunion of all the different branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in accordance with the prevailing sentiment. For the convenience of our readers, in this connection, we republish the comparative statistics of these different branche, as given in our editorial columns recently:—

	Ministers.	Members.
Old School	3330	292,595
New School	1870	184,687
United Presbyterian	401	65,612
Reformed Presbyterian	77	8,487
Cumberland Presbyterian	927	84,249
Southern Presbyterian	786	76,949
Other branches	159	10,000
Total regular Presbyterians	6550	682,539
German Reformed	505	183,669
Dutch Reformed	469	59,508
Grand total	7524	925,716

At the last session of the General Synod, held at Hudson, N. Y., in June, 1868, important action in reference to a general union of all the evangelical denominations in the United States was taken, and the subject will, it is understood, be resumed at the present session. The Synod of last year, by a unanimous vote, adopted a circular, the preamble of which set forth that as the Constitution of the Church confided to the General Synod the duty of maintaining a friendly correspondence with other religious denominations, and as it was the conviction of the Synod that measures could be adopted for unifying evangelical denominations in support of the common doctrines of Christianity, and as the doctrinal and governmental system of the Reformed Church presented a basis for such measure, therefore,

Resolved, That this Synod hereby appoints a committee of three ministers and three elders, to present, in its behalf, to the highest judicatories and assemblies of other evangelical denominations, at their next annual meetings, for their consideration and adoption, the following plan of a National Council of the evangelical denominations in these United States:—

1. Such Council shall have for its great object the concerting of proper measures for promoting, not organic, but fraternal union, for the maintenance of the common doctrines and ethics of the Christian Church, whose one head is the Lord Jesus.

2. That its powers shall be simply advisory, and be exercised, not for the purpose of assailing what any denomination represented therein may regard as necessary to its welfare, but to secure concert of action for the furtherance of the Gospel, by diminishing sectarian rivalries and oppositions.

3. Such Council, when convened, may consider and recommend such general measures as may tend to give expression to the proper and essential unity of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, whether in this or other lands, and draw them closer together in aggressive labor to bring the whole world into subjection to Christ.

4. The Council shall be a delegated body, and may consist of five representatives—three ministers and two laymen—from each evangelical denomination acceding to this recommendation; but no denomination, as such, shall be held responsible in any legislative sense for what the Council may chose to recommend.

5. The Council shall meet provided the higher judicatories and assemblies of sister churches accede to this suggestion, on the third Tuesday of October, 1869, in the city of New York, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Reformed Church on Washington Square.

The President, Assessor, Stated Clerk of this Synod, with three Elders, Robert H. Pruyn, Sandford Cobb, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen were appointed a committee to carry the above into effect.

This Morning's Proceedings.

The Synod assembled at the First Reformed Church, Seventh and Spring Garden streets, at 10 o'clock this morning. The exercises were opened with a solemn prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Porter, President, after which the roll of members was called by Rev. Dr. Demarest.

There being a quorum of members present, the next business in order was the election of officers, and the President appointed Revs. Messrs. Perlee and Crosley as tellers.

On motion a president and "assessor" were first balloted for, with the following result:—

For President—Stitt, 26; J. Elmendorf, 12; J. Demarest, 1; J. Demarest, Jr., 1; Searle, 1; Vanclief, 3; Coddy, 1; Forsyth, 7; Suydam, 1; Thompson, 1.

There not being a majority of votes cast for any candidate, there was no election.

For Assessor the vote was as follows amongst the reverend gentlemen named:—

D. Vanclief, 15; George Talmage, 16; Forsyth, 5; J. Demarest, Jr., 1; J. H. Thompson, 2; J. Scudder, 3; Elmandorf, 6; Euyard, 1; Eddy, 1; Stitt, 5; Mesick, 1; Conklin, 1; J. Demarest, 1. No election.

The second ballot resulted as follows:—

For Dr. Elmendorf, 20; and Dr. Stitt, 33. The latter was declared elected, and on assuming the duties of the chair he returned his thanks in a brief but pertinent speech, for their manifestation of confidence and good will.

He was impressed with the conviction that he was not fully able to discharge the duties of the presidency, but being always willing to serve in whatever position God might call him to, he was willing to undertake the duties imposed on him. He was determined to expedite the business, without unnecessary haste. He hoped the questions to be discussed would be met fairly and squarely, and be not characterized as a talking Synod alone.

He advised all to trust in God, and success would attend their deliberations.

For assessor the second ballot resulted as follows:—George Talmage 50, and Dr. Vanclief 2. The former was declared elected.

A ballot was then taken for two clerks, and Messrs. Rogers and Sutphin were declared elected.

The Synod then proceeded to the consideration of the regular order of business.

The rules governing the General Synod were read for the information of members.

Rev. Messrs. Conklin, Spalding, and Elder Perlee were appointed a committee to carry out the services of the afternoon.

Rev. Dr. Forsyth, Rev. J. T. Demorest, and Professor William Henry Crosby were appointed as a committee to examine and report as to the acceptability of adding some seventy-five new hymns to the calendar.

On motion, the hours of meeting were fixed as follows:—Morning session from 9 to 2½ o'clock; afternoon, from 2½ to 5 o'clock; and evening session at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. R. Taylor moved to reconsider the vote fixing 2½ o'clock as the hour of afternoon session, which was agreed to.

He then moved that 3 o'clock be fixed in lieu of 2½, which was agreed to.

There being no further business excepting the report of the committee on the afternoon order of exercises, a recess was taken to enable that committee to prepare their report.

The Synod shortly afterwards reorganized, and the committee reported they had agreed upon the following plan:—

1st. Singing. 2d. Reading of the Sacred Scriptures. 3d. Prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt. 4th. Address by Rev. Dr. Eddy. 5th. Singing. 6th. Prayer by Rev. J. R. Steel. 7th. Address by Rev. Rev. J. Demarest, Jr. 8th. Singing. 9th. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Wardens, 10th. Address by Rev. Dr. Macomb. 11th. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Vancleef. 12th. Benediction. After a slight modification of the foregoing and prayer by Rev. Mr. Stilem, the Synod adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

THE STREETS—THEIR CONDITION.—The Committee on Street Cleaning met at noon to-day, and during the session had under consideration the various reports of the Inspectors with reference to the condition of the streets. The only districts which had been pronounced in a good sanitary condition were the Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth, and the committee agreed to recommend the Board of Health to draw warrants for the payment of the contractors for these districts.

As to the remaining districts the Inspectors report as follows:—

First District—Still dirty, with the contractor hard at work.

Fourth District—In a bad and filthy state, with but little effort on the part of the contractor, Samuel B. Collins, to improve its condition.

Fifth and Sixth Districts—In bad condition, but the inspector reports that it will be thoroughly cleansed in a few days.

Seventh District—Partially cleaned, with a full force of workmen in operation.

Eighth District—Very nearly cleaned.

Ninth District—In a positively filthy condition, with the contractor hard at work.

Thirteenth District—Nearly cleaned.

Seventeenth District—Unclean, but the contractor is doing his utmost.

The ash districts are reported as being well attended to, and the contractors will receive their warrants to-morrow.

The committee are of the opinion that a great deal has been accomplished since the award of the contracts, and they report that the condition of the city will compare favorably with any previous year.

THE TAX RECEIPTS.—On the 15th of February the present Receiver of Taxes, John M. Melloy, Esq., commenced receiving the taxes for the year 1869. The following is a statement of the total amounts received up to and including the 31st day of May:—

	City Taxes.	State Taxes.	Militia Taxes.
February	$1,412,272·14	$15,118·77	$1072
March	1,638,989·11	27,105·36	1430
April	611,963·16	8,514·66	528
May	457,095·11	5,824·48	300
Totals	$4,120,269·52	$56,363·27	$3330

This makes a total of $4,179,962·79. During the same period of 1868, the receipts of city taxes amounted to only $3,295,624·52. There has therefore been an increase this year of $823,645. Taxes due in previous years have also been received to the amount of $46,990·44.

FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—A Fair will be held by the soldiers' orphan girls on Tuesday, June 8, 1869. The Fair will open at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue only during the afternoon and evening of that day. The articles to be sold, principally the work of the little girls, will be disposed of at very moderate rates. Ice cream and strawberries will also be for sale. The military drill of the soldiers' orphan boys will be executed during the afternoon. Contributions of books or useful and fancy articles will be thankfully received at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Twenty-third and Parrish streets. The proceeds of the Fair are to buy a library of amusing and instructive books for the children. This institution is known as the "Soldiers' Orphans of the Northern Home." During the evening the children will be entertained with a supper, and any contributions to this will be very acceptable.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox has made the following additional appointments:—

Second district—Thompson Tully.
Fourth district—John Bennett.
Fifth district—Hugh McIlhenny.
Sixth district—James McElwee.
Eighth district—William Barr, John Latenmeyer, and George W. Wagner.
Tenth district—James S. Pauley and Patrick Carrigan.
Eleventh district—Andrew Bauer and M. C. Morgan.
Fifteenth district—George W. Evans.

A POLICEMAN TRIED AND DISCHARGED.—Policeman J. Wilson, of the Second district, a new appointment, has been tried for drunkenness and dismissed the force. Sergeant Whalen stated that on Friday morning last the accused was drunk and firing his revolver. Policeman Rhoads went to arrest him, when the accused threatened to shoot him. He was taken to the station and locked up, where he made threats against the sergeant. Wilson stated that he was firing at tom cats, but this was not taken as a sufficient excuse.

ROBBERIES.—Kennedy's tailor store, on South street, above Front, was entered last night and robbed of a few under-garments. The thieves, it is supposed, were frightened off.

Robbers this morning broke into the reed and heddle factory of Miller & Co., at Twenty-second and Hamilton streets, but they decamped without securing any booty.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—James Shannon fell into the Delaware last evening at Callowhill street. Policeman Berrill was in the neighborhood at the time, and succeeded, after great trouble, in rescuing the drowning man.

PROVISION THIEF.—William Brady was arrested at an early hour this morning, in the North Second Street Market, with a basket of provisions, which he is suspected of having stolen. Alderman Toland held him for trial.

APPARATUS FOR RECOVERING DROWNED BODIES.—The Delaware and Schuylkill Harbor police force have been supplied with full sets of apparatus for recovering drowned bodies.

ASSUMED HIS POSITION.—John E. Addicks, Esq., Health Officer, was sworn in yesterday, and to-day he assumed the duties of the position.

DELAWARE.

A Paper that Defends the Whipping-post.

From the Wilmington Commercial.

The Middletown *Transcript* in an elaborate defense of the whipping-post and earnest protest against the "sickly sentimentality," which opposes that institution, says:—

"We have contended that the whipping-post is less severe than confinement; consequently more humane—less barbarous. It is notorious that the punishment is not commensurate with the crimes against society which it is designed to check. The culprit takes his flogging, and bounds away after it as light as a feather, laughing or whistling and dancing as he goes, and seemingly caring but little for the infliction."

Here is food for thought. Whipping is not a punishment "commensurate with the crimes it is designed to check." Then it fails to answer the purpose. It doesn't check those crimes. The culprit cares "but little for the infliction." Then why keep up such an infliction? He bounds away, laughing, whistling, dancing, "as light as a feather!" Why, then, these culprits are only making a sport of us and our laws and our sheriffs and our cat-o'-nine-tails. Is this so? But, further, the *Transcript* says:—

"We say the whipping post is not severe enough—that the character and duration of the punishment is not sufficient to deter the culprit from the commission of crime, and that rogues care very little for it."

Here it is again. Whipping is not severe enough; it does not prevent crime; rogues care very little for it. This is something entirely new from the defenders of the system. They have always contended that it was the very thing to cure a tendency to crime; that it kept our community orderly and virtuous, which nothing else could do; and that it prevented rogues from coming into the State. But the *Transcript* overthrows all these theories, and puts us all at sea again. How shall we reconcile these new theories with our old ones?

The Nail Hit Squarely.

The Milford *Mutual Friend*, which is, by-the-way, one of the most readable and agreeable weekly papers in the State, says it is "not of the opinion that the whipping-post tends to decrease crime in our State, any more than the gallows does to prevent the shedding of another's blood. It will be a proud day for our little State when every vestige of that relic of the dark ages when men did not have the light of civilization to guide them on the path of progress is swept away, and in its stead erected a penitentiary where the prisoner may be doing something to earn the bread he now devours at the expense of the public."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

FLORAL FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE Concert at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, the 8th and 9th of June, by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the new Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Open from 2 to 10½ o'clock, P. M.

Promenade concert at 8 o'clock. Germania Orchestra. Season tickets, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 925 Chesnut street; J. T. Shinn's, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the hall. 6 2 7t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Why the Graves of Confederate Dead were not Decorated—Opinion of a Southern Sympathizer.

Spain and the United States—Secretary Perry's Statements Denied—Callers at the White House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Confederate Dead.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A movement was started among the Southerners residing here to decorate the graves of the Confederate dead buried at Arlington, the day to be set apart as was done in the case of Union soldiers last Saturday. Dr. Garnett, a leading Southern sympathizer during the Rebellion, is out in a card this morning, stating that, after inquiry, he is satisfied that such a demonstration would not be permitted by the Government. Garnett says that the interference of marines with persons who attempted to decorate the Confederate graves last Saturday was fully countenanced by both President Grant and Secretary Borie.

At the White House.

There was an unusually large crowd at the White House to-day, composed of all sorts of persons. They were drawn together by the announcement that the President would leave to-morrow for Annapolis, and shortly after for West Point. Everybody seemed anxious to have their little business with the Executive fixed before his departure. Among those who called was the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, but the President sent word that he was too busy to see him. During the greater part of the morning he was closeted with Attorney-General Hoar.

Spain and the United States.

It is ascertained in semi-official circles that the statement made by Secretary of Legation Perry that war was imminent between the United States and Spain in 1863 is without foundation, and also that Spain was co-operating with Napoleon for the success of the Confederacy. The misfortune of the statement is that at the date mentioned the downfall of the Confederacy was conceded by every enlightened politician in Europe, and the studied policy of non-interference was adopted.

Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments:—R. L. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-third district, Pa.

Postmasters—Edson W. Lyman, Fairburg, Illinois; Ed. J. Southworth, Hudson, Michigan; George H. Dunn, Greensburg, Indiana.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Senator Sprague

passed through here night before last on his return from his Southern tour. He expresses himself as a highly pleased with his journey, and he will make another trip through the Southern country in the fall, probably with a view of investment.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The money market is rather active this mornidg. Gold opened at 139⅝, and after considerable fluctuation has declined to 138⅝, at which point it now stands. Exchange still rules rather dull, and there is nothing to indicate that there will be any marked change in the gold market for some time. The stock market is moderately active, without any special feature. Pittsburg is still quoted at 105½; Northwestern preferred opened at 104¾, and has advanced to 104¾, with fair business doing in both stocks.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 2—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s easier at 80¾; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—P. M.—Cotton firmer. It is now thought the sales will be 15,000 bales. Pork, 99s. Refined petroleum, 1s. 8d. Spirits, 8d.

HAVRE, June 2.—Cotton opens firm for both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 141f.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 2.—Arrived, steamship New York, from New York.

LONDON, June 2—1 P. M.—U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862 were easier at 80¾; Erie Railway, 19; Illinois Central, 96.

FRANKFORT, June 2—1 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds of 1862 are steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 2—1 P. M.—The Cotton market is a shade firmer, and the sales of the day will probably reach 15,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market is steady. Provisions are quiet. Pork, 99s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.; Spirits Petroleum, 8d. All others unchanged.

FROM THE WEST.

The Methodists and Lay Representation.

CHICAGO, June 2.—A vote on the introduction of lay delegates into the Methodist Episcopal Church, submitted to the membership by the last General Conference, was taken in a portion of the churches in this city yesterday, and only one was against it. Thus far, 295 are for and 13 against.

Indian Outrages.

A Fort Smith special to the Chicago *Tribune* says a party of two hundred and fifty Cheyennes attacked an unprotected settlement one hundred and sixty miles from Topeka on Sunday morning. They came towards evening, under a pretense of friendship, and massacred thirteen men, women, and children. The women were ravished. The bodies were brutally mutilated.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Authentic Reports of the Success of Eight Expeditions to Aid the Patriots—They Receive Twenty Thousand Stand of Arms—The New Captain-General.

The New York *Tribune* this morning publishes the following important intelligence:—

We have special and credible advices that, by means of seven or eight expeditions which have within a few months left New York and Philadelphia, the Cubans have received large and somewhat surprising quantities of arms and munitions of war. The Cuban authorities here and in Washington have, as we are informed, been incessantly active, and the result of their efforts is seen in the animated hopes and renewed spirit of the patriots in the field. On the strength of the recent help given to their cause, or promised them at no late day, the campaign of General Quesada is believed to have assumed a new aspect, in proof of which are the series of successes lately achieved for Cuba at Las Tunas, Altagracia, Sabana, Nueva, the Bay of Nipe, and near Puerto Padre, all of which are claimed by Quesada's forces. The following is an authentic list of the expeditions alluded to, and their cargoes of military supplies:—By the Salvador, from Key West, 1500 arms and three field pieces. From Nassau, by the same, 2500 guns and 5 cannon. By the Perrit, 3000 guns and 8 cannon. By the Grapeshot 4000 guns and 2 cannon. These vessels originally left New York. Those sent from Philadelphia in the first expedition therefrom were three schooners, with 3500 arms and four steel guns. This cargo was delivered near Trinidad on the 17th of April, and has already, if report be credible, told with effect on the situation in that greatly disaffected quarter. The second expedition had its landing at the same place with 3500 guns in a small steamer. The third expedition has just gone with 2500 arms. By these various expeditions the Cubans have received 21,100 small arms and 22 cannon or field-pieces. These supplies, received within a period comparatively brief, constitute the most decided and extensive aid the Cubans have ever obtained. There is reason to believe that the Cubans are powerfully supported in a new and unexpected quarter, of the character of which we are not permitted to speak. Their cause is not likely to fail, we understand, for want of efficient sympathy on the part of the North. Never have the patriots of Cuba seemed so confident of victory.

We are favored with private advices from Havana representing the extreme corruption of the Spaniards there, and the venal indifference of a number of their officials to the failure or success of the war. So gross had the avarice of these officials or officers become, that it was a matter of belief that they had privately sold arms and supplies of all kinds to the enemy. Indeed, it is known to Cubans residents in New York, that the first supplies of arms, some thousands in number, received by the Cubans, were bought from the Spaniards themselves. Charges or reports of corruption are still common at the capital, and in the field. Not less insignificant is the fact that Spanish papers betray a tone of concession to the rebels, one of them going so far as to admit that the rebellion is gaining headway.

The appointment to the Captain-Generalship of Caballero de Roda" is viewed by the Cuban authorities here and in New York as a sign of fiercer and more merciless hostilities on the part of the mother country. De Roda is an able and prompt commander, and will assemble around him the worst and least scrupulous chiefs of the army, such as belong to the class of the deceased Excalente. It is expected that he will draw the reins tighter upon the goaded Cubans, and by consequence make the war more desperate and unrelenting. Meanwhile, and before his arrival, the Cubans and their supposed filibustering allies will have gained needful headway. The clog upon the new Captain-General's efforts will be founded in the finances of the island and the generally alleged corruptions of its officials.

Peru's Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.

New advices have been received here from Cuba, relative to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans by the Government of Peru. This was brought about, it appears, not through the persuasion of a special envoy, as has been stated, but by an official communicaton, addressed by General Cespedas to the President of that republic, describing the progress of the revolutionary movement in Cuba, and the prospects of the patriot cause. Similar communications, it is presumed, have been sent by Cespedes to the Presidents of the other republics of South and Central America, and it is confidently expected that the example of Peru in this matter will shortly be followed by all her sister republics.

Barbarities of General de la Torre—Execution of Twenty Planters.

A correspondent on the 13th ult. writes from St. Jago de Cuba:—

On the 21st ult. Don Simon de la Torre, our Governor, returned here at the head of his column of 3000 men, and announced to us that after the attack made on the insurgents at Ramon, fifteen leagues from this place, the insurrection was completely put down; but the same paper, *El Redactor*, which published the official despatch, had an editorial article, inspired by one of the officers of the expedition, in which it was said there had been no attack whatever, because the insurgents, not being able to cope with so large a body of troops, and being in want of even powder, abandoned their camps. The column of General de la Torre, however, did not return to St. Jago without leaving behind signs of the most barbarous executions. Overseers of estates, white and black, who, fearing the order of Valmaseda, had remained in their houses awaiting the arrival of the troops, were barbarously sacrificed. The number so killed amounted to twenty. Colonel Ormachea ordered the men to follow the camp, and when they obeyed him he ordered them to be shot. The presence of De la Torre in St. Jago de Cuba has been the signal for fresh executions. Don Delfin Aguilera, who arrived with a safe conduct from Colonel Camara, was imprisoned, and, by the instigation of the Catalans was shot. He died like a hero. Four days after, a family of the name of Auaya, well connected, consisting of a father and three sons, were also executed. These acts have given to the city a sepulchral air. Sorrow is seen in every face as well as indignation.

Retaliation by the Insurgents—The Torch at Work.

The insurgents have responded to these offenses against civilization by executing a double number of the Spanish prisoners in their hands, and by burning down the properties of all those who might give assistance to the Government. The most magnificent estates have been a prey to fire, and every night we see from this city the immense glare produced by these acts of incendiarism. All the jurisdiction of St. Jago de Cuba is under the military, but the soldiery cannot prevent these acts of revenge, and in order to give an idea of the terror means that are employed, I might tell you that a few nights ago eight houses were burned down in Cobre close to a barrack of 500 soldiers. General de la Torre had threatened to execute any proprietors who should give money to the insurgents to prevent the destruction of their properties. With this threat hanging over them they could not comply with the engagements made with the insurgents. This disappointment caused the latter to commit depredations. On the other hand, the Spanish Government, also feeling the want of means, proposes to collect the taxes in advance. This is another cause inducing the insurgents to destroy property.

What is Looked For.

The recognition of Cuban independence by the United States is anxiously looked for here, and public opinion is complaining of the delay, since, it is argued, the United States have greater right to interfere here than France had in Mexico, and the longer they withhold their assistance the worse it will be, as the end will be desolation. Annexation to the United States is the ardent desire of the Cubans.

The Arago Transfers a Cargo of Ammunition to the Salvador—Her "Arsenal" Landed in Cuba.

A special despatch was received from Havana by the editors of the *El Cronista*, which fully confirms the report as to the destination and use of the Arago. The despatch, which embodies official and private information received by the Spanish Government in Havana, is to the effect that the Arago and Salvador met off the coast of Cuba on the 16th of May, and that the former transferred a cargo of munitions of war to the Salvador, which subsequently succeeded in landing them in Cuba.

The Salvador entered the Bay of Nipe on the 18th instant, where her arms and powder were conveyed. The two steamers joined each other off the Florida Keys.

The Arago subsequently proceeded to St. Thomas, where she still remains, and the Salvador, on entering Nassau—her port after the landing of the expeditions—was seized for a violation of the neutrality laws.

This despatch shows that the Arago is being used as a naval tender for other vessels (as in the case of the Perit) to land expeditions for Cuba.

INCENDIARISM.

A Plot to Destroy a City—Twenty-six Stores Burned in a Night.

The Eau Claire (Mich.) *Free Press* of May 24 says:—

"Last Thursday evening commenced the first of two of the most extensive conflagrations that ever occurred in this place, and was probably the work of incendiaries, their object being evidently to burn the city. The fire broke out in one of the unoccupied storerooms of Reed's Block, and so rapidly did it burn as to lap up all the wooden buildings—including Reed's residence—on the entire square, with the exception of Drs. Galloway and Langrell's office, and two barns that were situated on the east side of the block. For a long time it seemed as though the object of the fire would be accomplished, as it finally crossed Eau Claire street to Dr. Skinner's drug store, and threatened to sweep unobstructed through a large section of wooden buildings, and no safe conjecture could be formed of the final arrest of the flames. Had it not been for the persistent and unyielding efforts of the citizens and river boys, who fought the fire till their clothes were scorched and faces blistered, there might have been no occasion for the next attempt made two days later, which, we are sorry to say, proved much more extensive than did the fire of Thursday evening.

"A repetition of the previous attempt of the incendiaries to burn the town was deeply feared by many of our citizens, who had but to wait till Saturday evening, when the fears which they had entertained were fully realized. At about 11·45 o'clock on the evening of the 22d the fire alarm was sounded, and the fire was found to emanate from the Chandler House barn, on Kelsey street, a locality which immediately placed most of the business houses on Barstow street in imminent danger of being burned, and rendered those in the immediate vicinity doubly certain of being destroyed.

"Teams and men were busy all over the city hauling goods out of reach of the fire, while many goods were carried across the Eau Claire bridge to the North Side for safety. Considerable stealing was indulged in, and in the heat of excitement many were seen with armfuls of goods making for the direction of the suburbs. A guard was established, and posted on the different roads and bridges leading out of town, and a dozen arrests were made during the night, though the most of those arrested were found to possess articles of plunder of only trifling value."

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Public Debt—A Reduction of Thirteen Millions in May—Gold in the United States Treasury—Sentence of a Military Offender.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

England in a Quandary—What is to be Done with Her American Colonies—The Question of Annexation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The public debt statement, it is said to-day, shows a decrease of over thirteen millions of debt during the month of May. There is over eighty-one millions of gold in the Treasury, and the currency balance is over nineteen millions. The amount of gold certificates on hand is about twenty-three millions. Total reduction of the public debt since the 1st of March is twenty millions seventy-four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars.

Sentence of a Military Officer.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Second Lieutenant William McGee, 20th United States Infantry, who was tried by court-martial at Baton Rouge for riotous and disorderly conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in August last, has been sentenced to be dismissed from the United States service and confined in the Louisiana Penitentiary for five years.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In order to accept the appointment of Bank Examiner for the State of New York, the Hon. W. H. Andrews, chief of the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department, has tendered his resignation to Secretary Boutwell.

FROM EUROPE.

England and Her Colonies—What Will She Do With Them?

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 2.—The proceedings of the House of Commons, last evening, in regard to Canada and other British colonies in North America, were very interesting. Mr. Verney inquired what the policy of the Government would be towards the American colonies?

Mr. Monell replied, and, while declining to enter on the colonial policy of the Government, intimated that a part of that policy was to throw the cost of self-defense on each colony. Measures to that end had been partially taken, and would be extended next year. He had no doubt that the arrangement for the cession of the Hudson Bay Company's territory would receive the ratification of the Canadian Government.

The question was not one of purchase only, but also of development, of colonization and civilization, which had hitherto been virtually closed. If the scheme was successful, the Dominion would be able to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He believed all the interests of British Columbia lay in annexation with Canada, and every facility would be given to forward them.

Mr. Northcote thought the Canadians were better able to decide for themselves than to act on the advice of the Government, and he believed the question would soon be satisfactorily settled.

Mr. Bury regarded Canada as the future highway to the Indies and the East, and ridiculed annexation to the United States. Canada by such a course had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Mr. Adderly regarded the arrangements as eminently satisfactory. On principle, he generally disapproved the system of government guarantees, yet he would vote in favor of this.

FROM CUBA.

Confiscation of Property—Riots Expected.

HAVANA, June 2.—The property confiscated between April 9 and June 1 produced $70,000. The city is terribly excited since yesterday. The volunteers are arriving, and serious riots are expected. A heavy engagement has taken place between the Bays of Nipe and Baros. The official report announces that four cannon have been captured by the filibusters.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	192½	West. Union Tel.	43
N. Y. and Erie R.	28¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	116¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	99½	Toledo and Wabash.	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	117¾	Ml. and St. Paul R. c.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	104½	Ml. and St. Paul R. p.	90½
Chi. and N. W. com.	92¾	Adams Express.	59½
Chi. and W. W. pref.	104¾	Wells, Fargo.	32
Chi. and R. I. R.	125¾	United States.	66¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	64¾
Pacific M. S.	81¾	Gold.	138⅞

Market steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 C & A mt 6s '89		300 sh Ph & Erie stown	33⅜
lots	93	100 do	85⅛ 33⅜
$4000 do	93	100 do	5d. 33⅜
$300 Leh 6s, '84	84	300 do	85wn. 33⅜
$500 Leh R loan	99¾	100 do	2d. 33⅜
$3000 Leh Con loan	83	400 do	b30. 33⅜
7 sh Bk N Am	138	100 do	33⅜
1 sh Far & M Bk	119½	100 do	b30. 33⅜
62 sh Penna R	58	200 sh Leh Nav.	b60. 37¾
100 do	b30. 58⅛	100 sh Reading RR.	50
8 sh W Jersey R	65½	100 sh Cata Pf	37½

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 Phila & E 7s	89¾	12 sh Leh Nav	37¾
30000 do	85. 86¾	100 sh Penna R	85. 58⅛
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82	70	50 sh Ger Pass R	30
$2000 Junction R 2m	90	100 sh Ph & E	b30. 33½
$10000 Leh gold	99¾	12 sh Read R	50
$1000 Union Cl Bds.	12½	100 sh Sch Nav.	b30. 10½

ANOTHER DARK TRAGEDY.

A Sad Story of Love, Elopement, Desertion, and Probable Suicide—A New York Lady the Victim—A Touching Letter.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 30.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a gentleman called at the Huron street police station with a lady's cloak which he reported having found on the wharf near Rush street bridge only a few minutes before. He had picked up the garment, and as he did so a packet of letters, tied with a bit of red ribbon, fell from it. The truth flashed across his mind in an instant. He held in his hand the souvenir of some poor creature who, weary of her burdensome life, had sought consolation in death. Not knowing what else to do under the circumstances, he took the cloak to the police station, and there left it in charge of the watchman. In the packet were found several letters, two photographs—those of a young man and a girl—and a handkerchief neatly worked with the name of "Nellie E. Dorset." These letters partially explain a strange and affecting story of love, elopement, desertion an death.

THE LETTERS

comprise the only tangible evidence of this melancholy tragedy, which, without them, would be a mystery probably beyond the power of imagination or of human effort to solve. They show that the deceived girl was of good family, and had the education and refinement of one moving in a high circle of society. In addition, they reveal the base plot of the scoundrel who drove her to her death. Though here and there slightly disconnected, these letters form the thread of the whole story, and, if not serving to develop the incident of the love so sadly ended, they clearly expose the depth of villany in the heart of the seducer and the pitiable frailty of the victim. Three letters addressed to Miss Nellie E. Dorset, and signed "George," were found, besides a farewell letter written by the girl. The latter epistle was enclosed in a small white envelope, bearing the initial "D," and superscribed "Mr. George H. Burr," in a neat, legible, hand. The photograph of the young man, on which is written the name of Burr, represents a fine looking fellow, about twenty-five years old, with moustache and curling hair—probably the ideal of many foolish girls until his falsity betrayed them. The other picture is that of a little girl, quite likely the sister of the deceased, as written upon it are the words, "To Sister Nellie." Two of the letters are addressed